

Pit strike vote upsets leader

## Labour rejects Kinnock's reselection proposal

● The Labour conference rejected a proposal backed by Mr Kinnock for "one member, one vote" for reselecting MPs.

● Labour's delegates carried motions condemning police violence and called for laws to restrict police action during strikes.

● Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, was served with a writ that could lead to his being jailed for contempt of court.

● The Coal Board greeted coolly suggestion by Labour politicians and the pit deputies' union for arbitration on the miners' strike.

● Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, accused Labour of "standing reality on its head" in its condemnation of police violence.

● A senior police officer who helped two working miners defy picket lines later condemned "raw and naked intimidation" (Page 2)

From Julian Haviland  
Political Editor  
Blackpool

The Labour Party conference, while proclaiming its support for Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader it elected a year ago, yesterday refused to follow his advice and change the troublesome rules governing the reselection of Labour MPs.

The proposed change was the first contentious matter to which Mr Kinnock had publicly lent his full authority, and so deliberately hazarded his standing in the party.

The immediate effect of the reselection vote, in which the conference rejected his guidance by a ratio of seven to six, was therefore hurtful to him. It was also worrying for the two or three dozen Labour MPs who are in some fear under the present rules of losing the support of their local parties and being dumped.

The change was intended to increase their protection when the reselection process begins in December by giving them at least the chance of appealing over the heads of hostile activists to the full membership.

As so often, the conference spoke yesterday with more than one voice. It twice rejected, by more than two million votes or more than two to one, resolutions which demanded no change.



Labour's leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, listening to a debate yesterday. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Some in the party leadership were able to argue from that last night that the conference had therefore voted for change, and that Mr Kinnock and the new national executive committee, to be elected today might be entitled to delay reselection for 12 months while a more acceptable formula is found.

But the specific Kinnock plans, devised by Mr John Evans, MP for St Helens North

and moved by him on behalf of the NEC, was rejected by 3,041,000 votes to 3,592,000. That had been half feared. But the platform was then left naked when another resolution, which would have endorsed the principle of Mr Kinnock's ideas, but subjected them to 12 months' delay for further thought, was also heavily, and unexpectedly, defeated.

The completeness of that rout

How the votes were cast

MEMBERS AND POLICE

Concern over police action: 4,117 2,486 CARRIED

Concern over police violence: 4,117 2,486 CARRIED

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ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

Not postponing any election: 2,282 4,321 LOST

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Mr Arthur Scargill emphasizing a point during a debate.

## Bank of England leading by

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
and Michael Prest

The Bank of England has masterminded a multi-million pound rescue package for one of the City's top bullion dealers, Johnson Matthey Bankers, after potential losses estimated at £160m to £170m were uncovered on its commercial customers.

The rescue involves the Bank of England buying back a portfolio of assets believed to be worth about £250m, and big clearers are now estimated at £250m for the period.

The package was hammered out at dramatic meetings in the Bank of England which lasted through out Sunday night. Several hundred people were present, including Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, and many senior bankers.

The problems at Johnson Matthey, which have nothing to do with its bullion dealing activities but centre on a few big commercial loans, came to light within the past two weeks. Such was the scale of the problem that it threatened the confidence in the banking system.

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## Orme presses board on pits initiative

By Paul Routledge and David Felton

Labour politicians and the pit deputies' union, Nacods, are putting pressure on the National Coal Board to allow a binding, independent appeal machinery on the closure of exhausted pits.

This latest initiative to break the deadlock between the two sides as the coal strike goes into its eighth month has been accepted as a basis for reopening negotiations by leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers.

It has been given a cool reception, however, by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the board, who wants "to restore management" in the industry. The board has consistently opposed outside intervention in its final powers to close collieries after an internal review.

But Mr Stanley Orme, shadow energy minister, insisted last night that the proposal for independent scrutiny, hinted at in his speech to the party conference, was still alive and would be pressed in further private contacts with both sides.

One mechanism for the appeal procedure, it is argued, would be a revamped version of the national reference tribunal, the little-used arbitration panel within the industry chaired by a

lawyer from outside. Its decisions are binding on both sides.

The news of the latest peace move leaked out as the miners celebrated their overwhelming win in the party conference debate on the pits strike which voted with only a few dissenters to back the miners' Reselection effects

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leaders and condemn "unlawful actions by the police".

After winning the "total support" of the TUC last month, miners' leaders are jubilant at securing the backing of the Labour Party conference, with the significant exception of the electricians' union, for their strike strategy.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, said confidently: "We will win, there is no doubt about it".

Away from the rhetoric of the debate the continuing close contacts between miners' leaders, Mr Orme and the "three wise men" appointed by the TUC to monitor the peace

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## High Court writ served on Scargill

By Our Labour Editor

Commitment proceedings were served yesterday against Mr Arthur Scargill that could put the president of the National Union of Mineworkers in jail for contempt of the High Court.

The papers were served on the miners' leader as he sat in the Labour Party conference hall at the Winter Gardens, Blackpool. The action prompted Mr Eric Heffer, the party and conference chairman, to demand a review of law security.

The move came during a debate on plans to reform the local party structure, and Mr Scargill said: "Someone representing the High Court came

up to me and handed me a writ. I was told it is a commitment proceedings to put me in prison. It is a demonstration of the lengths they will go to to break the NUM. As far as I am concerned, they will not succeed. I am answerable to my members."

The papers, served by an official of the High Court accompanied by a Daily Express photographer, relate to a High Court ruling last Friday that made the miners' strike unlawful in Yorkshire.

Two miners from Manton Colliery, Mr Robert Taylor, and Mr Ken Foulstone, successfully applied to have the strike, now

is its thirtieth week, declared unlawful. It is understood that yesterday's commitment move against Mr Scargill stemmed from that case.

It seems clear that the two Yorkshire miners will ask the High Court for the imprisonment of Mr Scargill on the grounds that he is in contempt of last week's declarations.

Mr Scargill has made no secret of his intention to ignore the court's decisions. His defiance was first broadcast on Channel 4 News on Friday night after the judge gave his rulings, and was repeated on Sunday after the miners' delegation to

the Labour Party conference met in Blackpool.

The legal notice gives Mr Scargill two days to appear in court on Thursday to answer the commitment proceedings.

The notice alleges that he is in contempt for defying High Court orders that: (1) He should not threaten disciplinary proceedings against miners who cross NUM picket lines; and (2) He should not continue to declare the strike in Yorkshire as official when the court has ruled that it is not so.

The action takes the form of a commitment order and an order for sequestration of national NUM funds.

The answer was somewhere around \$500m (\$400m). North American TV would require three sports in particular - athletics, swimming and gymnastics - to be screened between 0900 and 1100 hours Korean time, which is 2000 to 2200 New York, or 0100 to 0300 London.







## Builders launch work guarantee scheme to outlaw 'cowboys'

By Charles Knevit, Architecture Correspondent

A scheme aimed at outlawing "cowboy" builders will be launched tomorrow by the Building Employers Confederation, which represents 60 per cent of the building trade and most of Britain's main contractors.

The confederation's guarantee scheme covers building work costing between £500 and £25,000, on homes and business premises. All 10,000 member firms must offer the scheme.

It is being supported by the Halifax Building Society, whose members will have access to a list of registered builders in their area specialising in home improvement work.

The scheme will be operated by the confederation's own company, BEC Building Trust, and is underwritten by a leading insurance company. The premium is 1 per cent of the building cost, with a minimum fee of £20.

More than £5,000m was spent on home improvement in

Britain last year, and "cowboys" accounted for about 40 per cent of that. Taking an average contract of £3,000, that was 650,000 jobs.

The number could increase considerably the introduction of value-added tax on alterations and improvements in the Budget this year.

Last year the Office of Fair Trading received more than 42,000 complaints about home improvement work which went wrong, two thirds more than in 1982.

The guarantee scheme offers customers the following benefits: if a BEC member defaults on a contract, or goes bankrupt, the guaranteeing trust will ensure that another confederation member finishes the job. Any additional cost, up to £5,000, will be met by the scheme.

Any problems will be resolved quickly and informally by an independent conciliator.

There is a defects liability period of six months after the job is completed, when work which has not been done correctly will be put right by a BEC member.

Structural defects in the foundations or load-bearing parts of any roof, floor or wall, which arise from work within the following two years, and for which a BEC member is responsible under the scheme, will be rectified. If the member is no longer trading, the scheme will meet the cost up to £5,000.

There is full insurance cover for damage to the work while it is being carried out.

Customers are given access to a register of BEC firms from which they can choose when planning improvements.

Details of the scheme and lists of builders are available from: BEC Building Trust, Invicta House, London Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 8JH.

## Doncaster tops train league

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Those who want to live far from London and enjoy the fast inter-city trains to the capital settle in Doncaster.

It boasts the best inter-city timings of any provincial centre, with the fastest train of the day covering the 156 miles

in an hour and 39 minutes, an average of 95.5 mph.

It has 17 trains a day averaging more than 90 mph and 39 at more than 87 mph, according to an analysis in *Railway Magazine*.

Neighbouring Sheffield has the slowest service of the 22 cities analysed. Its fastest train takes nearly an hour longer than Doncaster's to cover 3½ extra miles, and its five fastest trains of the day average only 66 mph.

Dr Douglas Ferry, surveyor, railway expert and author of the analysis, describes the Sheffield service as "appalling" and comments on a "disturbing" lack of improvement in BR's inter-city train timings.

BR commented yesterday: "The East Coast main line is a very fast railway and Doncaster is the first stop for many trains. Sheffield is the terminal point for trains stopping at other centres on the way."

Dr Ferry's league table lists the top 22 cities with populations of more than 200,000, as measured by BR's summer timetable. Doncaster is not included because it is not a city.

The four league leaders are Newcastle, Wakefield, Edinburgh and Leeds; all on the East Coast main line. Dr Ferry questions whether, given its present good performance, electrification is really necessary. The London to Glasgow service is criticized as still slower than 10 years ago, but the Edinburgh service is excellent.

Average of five fastest services in each direction

City to London	Miles	hr. min.	m.p.h.
1 Newcastle	(1) 269½	3.02	88.8
2 Wakefield	(2) 175½	2.04	85.0
3 Edinburgh	(3) 269½	4.42	60.7
4 Leeds	(4) 185½	2.18	80.8
5 Leicester	(5) 99	1.14	80.3
6 Cardiff	(6) 140½	1.58	78.5
7 Coventry	(7) 59	1.12	78.3
8 Bristol TM	(8) 117½	1.32	76.8
9 Glasgow	(9) 401½	5.14	76.7
10 Stoke Trent	(10) 128½	1.41	75.1
11 Nottingham	(11) 128	1.45	73.1
12 Derby	(12) 128	1.45	73.1
13 Aberdeen	(13) 187½	2.41	72.4
14 Manchester	(14) 167½	2.28	72.1
15 Liverpool	(15) 193½	2.43	71.2
16 Birmingham	(16) 113½	1.36	70.8
17 Manchester	(17) 187½	2.41	69.9
18 Plymouth	(18) 229½	3.15	68.9
19 Bradford	(19) 193½	2.43	68.6
20 Hull	(20) 193½	2.43	68.6
21 Southampton	(21) 156½	2.25	66.0
22 Sheffield	(22) 156½	2.25	66.0

Last year's positions in parentheses

## Smarter look for ferries

By Our Transport Editor

Sealink's Channel Islands services are to be upgraded to make them an "Orient Express of the sea". Sea Containers, who bought the ferries from British Rail in a £66m deal earlier this year, said.

Mr John Bannenberg, designer of luxurious yachts and suites on the QE2, has been commissioned to smarten the ferries linking Cherbourg and the Channel Islands with Portsmouth and Weymouth. They are to be given better quality fittings and decorations, with excellent restaurants and a

high quality of accommodation. British Ferries, the Sea Containers' subsidiary operating the new service, said.

The Channel Islands service has been losing money for years and there have been doubts about its survival. Sea Containers, who also run the Venice Orient Express trains, have clearly decided that salvation lies in going up-market. They have promised new ships and better service on their existing routes, and are investigating expansion into new routes in the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

## Prison for breaking baby's arm

A baby's arm was twisted and broken because she cried during a nappy change, Peterborough Crown Court was told yesterday. The girl, aged six months, was left in agony for 24 hours until a health worker called at the house and informed a doctor.

The mother's former boyfriend, was jailed for 18 months after admitting causing grievous bodily harm, his second conviction for child battering.

The court was told that five years ago he plunged the two-year-old son of another woman into a scalding hot bath, burning his legs and genitals. He admitted grabbing the girl's arm and losing his temper when she started screaming. The mother, aged 19, admitted neglecting the baby, now in care, and was put on probation for two years.



The £60,000 Ferrari Testarossa.

## New Ferrari does 181mph

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A 181mph Ferrari, claimed to be the world's most powerful and most luxurious Gran Turismo car, is launched today on the eve of the Paris Motor Show.

The Ferrari Testarossa will be seen in Britain in two weeks at the International Motor Show in the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

It marks the revival of one of the legendary names in motor racing. "Testarossa" means "redhead" and refers to the



Bill (right) and Ben back on stage with Janet Ellis of *Blue Peter*. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

## Flowerpot Men to go home again

By Patricia Clough

Bill and Ben, the Flowerpot Men, recovered last week after being stolen a year ago, will be sent back to their creator, Miss Freda Lingstrom, former head of BBC children's television, who is now aged 90.

They will be returned although the BBC paid Miss Lingstrom £12,000 after the puppets, which it had borrowed for an exhibition, disappeared between London and Edinburgh last summer.

"We'll talk about the money with her lawyers later," Mr Edward Barnes, head of BBC children's television, said. "They were part of her life's work, they mean a lot to her and she

was very upset when they disappeared. She is part of our history and I feel we owe something to her."

Miss Lingstrom invented the Flowerpot Men with her friend, the late Maria Birk, who did the squeaky voices and the songs.

As part of *Watch with Mother*, they delighted young children from 1952 to 1973.

Hundreds of adults wrote to Mr Barnes after Bill and Ben made a brief reappearance in a documentary two years ago, begging him to revive the Flowerpot Men, but he declined.

"Nobody else but Freda and Maria could do it. You can't rerun the old films,

## Cable TV chief resigns

By David Hewson

A leading cable television exponent resigned from his job yesterday, and said that there was no room for two cable film channels in Britain.

Mr Nicolas Mellish, chief executive of The Entertainment Network (TEN), to be renamed The Movie Channel. The service, carried by existing Rediffusion and Visionhire cable systems, was launched in March with the aim of dominating the cable feature film business.

TEN's only rival is Premiere, chiefly owned by Thorn-EMI, which merged with Home Box Office's British cable venture earlier this year.

Yesterday, Mr Mellish said: "I don't know a great deal about Premiere, but I don't think there is room for two channels and I'm very strongly of the opinion that TEN will win."

Apart from being renamed, TEN's schedules will be redesigned, placing more emphasis on feature films.

The channel's chief shareholder is UIP, a consortium of American film companies. Others include Rank, Plessey, Rediffusion and Visionhire.

TEN has an inbuilt advantage in the cable business because of Rediffusion and Visionhire's existing cable systems which take the service, but industry sources claim that Premiere has been winning the battle to sign up contracts to provide film services for 11 pilot cable systems under construction.

Mr Ward Thomas, who took over as TEN's chairman two months ago, said that he felt a "smaller, tighter organization" was appropriate to the company. TEN's number of outside consultancies was being cut.

## Court fight over girls' paternity

A divorced woman yesterday asked a Crown Court judge at York to rule that her illegitimate children could legally bear their alleged father's name.

For two years, the former secretary had been the mistress of a married executive, but although her two daughters' birth certificates bore the executive's name, when the relationship ended, he denied being their father.

Yesterday, the woman appealed against magistrates' refusal to grant her an affiliation order against him.

Mr Simon Jack, appearing for the woman, said blood tests had proved that the executive was one of only 17 per cent of western Europeans who could have fathered both children.

The executive alleges that the woman was having sexual relationships with other men.

The case continues.

## Top company in £1m search for ideas

By Jonathan Clare

Grand Metropolitan, one of Britain's top companies, is cooperating with Surrey University to establish a £1m centre to help to turn academic ideas into marketable products which could form the basis of new British high technology industries.

The company claims that the Grand Metropolitan innovation development centre is a unique venture which will combine the university's research and development expertise with its own commercial and financial acumen.

Applicants who are accepted for one of the 16 units at the centre will receive technical, administrative, evaluation and business development help from Grand Metropolitan's management.

Grand Metropolitan and the university will decide jointly which applicants are given a place. They will consider high

technology inventions from any field including computers, medicine and robotics.

Mr Stanley Christick, Grand Metropolitan's chairman, said that a report published recently by the Japanese government showed that of all the postwar sources of industrial growth in Japan, 52 per cent were British.

Four discoveries, all in biotechnology, have already been accepted and will join the centre on the university's Surrey Research Park when it is completed next March.

Applicants will have to pay rent, probably of about £8,000 a year, but Grand Metropolitan will help to find sources of finance and may even back inventions itself. It will also award an annual prize of £10,000 and a trophy to what it considers is the most promising idea.

## Pool brings house down and sends it up again

## Solicitors in Scotland resist advertising

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors in Scotland were urged yesterday to follow the example of their colleagues in England and Wales and advertise their prices and services.

The Scottish Consumer Council said that advertising by Scotland's 5,300 solicitors would be of great benefit to the consumer and mean "the possibility of reduced fees through greater competition."

Mr Peter Gibson, the council's director, said prospective clients might also be able to choose from the advertisements a particular lawyer who specialised in the kind of situation they faced.

But the Law Society of Scotland yesterday said there were no immediate plans to allow advertising by individual solicitors along English lines.

Mrs Janice Webster, for the society, said the question was constantly under review but even in April solicitors at the society's annual general meeting voted overwhelmingly against advertising.

"They fear that it will not benefit the consumer, who will in the end have to pay for the advertisement," she said.

"There is also the danger that only the big boys, who are not necessarily the best boys, will be able to take full advantage of advertising."

But she added that solicitors in Scotland were already allowed a considerable freedom to advertise. They could promote their conveyancing services when dealing with property; and groups of solicitors running property centres could give their names under advertisements of properties, both on television and radio.

Corporate advertising by the society and by local solicitors (law societies) were also allowed, she said.

Many solicitors believe the new advertising guidelines are too restrictive, according to research by the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, a legal supplier, which said it would be launching a marketing service for the profession.

## Late sentence

Hugh Batchelor, aged 57, a farmer, of Thurnham Court, Bearsted, Maidstone, yesterday started a two months' jail sentence for cutting down protected trees on his land. He should have started the sentence in July, but Mr Justice Webster in the High Court in London deferred the sentence to give him time to gather the harvest.

## BSC fire inquiry

The British Steel Corporation has launched an inquiry into a fire yesterday at a steel-rolling mill at its Scunthorpe works. The fire broke out in underground passages and took more than 100 firemen three hours to bring under control. Arson has been ruled out.

## Lakeland litter

Park rangers in the Lake District say picnickers during the hot dry summer have left the worst litter for 20 years, particularly at Haweswater reservoir where the submerged village of Mardale reappeared.

## Change of heart

A burglar aged 17 at the Woodlands treatment centre at Basingstoke has written and distributed a leaflet locally advising people on how to prevent their houses being burgled or cars stolen.

## Salmonella toll

There have been four more cases of salmonella poisoning at the Carlton Hayes Psychiatric Hospital at Narborough, Leicestershire, bringing the total to 12. No one is thought to be seriously ill.

## Secretary quits

Mr Peter Tebbitt, brother of Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has resigned as secretary of Aston University, Birmingham, where he had been negotiating compulsory redundancies.

# Sell more life assurance. Start giving it away.

If you're in the insurance business, you'll know just how little life protection people have in this country.

But from now until 19th October, you can give anyone a good start. By offering a policy with a month's free cover.

Because Commercial Union will waive the first month's premium for anyone taking out Young Life, Prime Life or a Cashback policy.

Naturally, your clients will enjoy full protection from day one.

While you'll enjoy the opportunity of finding more clients.

After all, life assurance that's easier to buy can only be easier to sell.

## Tax would set papers back 130 years

By Hugh Clayton

If suggestions that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will apply value-added tax to newspapers as part of a tax-reforming Budget are right, he will be overturning almost 130 years of British newspaper history.

In 1855, the last government stamp tax on newspapers was abolished, amid declarations that there should no longer be "taxes on knowledge".

The fiscal immunity of the press has remained unchallenged ever since. In 1966, when a Labour government created the Selective Employ-

ment Tax (SET), which favoured manufacturing industry as opposed to service industry, Mr James Callaghan, then Chancellor, declared that newspapers would not be taxed on the grounds that they "manufacture news".

But matters have not always been so arranged. The first taxes on newspapers came into being with the Stamp Act of 1712, which forced newspapers to carry a stamp costing one penny; the move seemed to have been provoked by the proliferation of newspapers and journals with a taste for scandal

and excessively free speech, not to the government's liking.

Steady increases in the level of taxation followed, until by 1815 stamp duty stood at four pence, making newspapers very expensive indeed. With *The Times* costing seven pence, many people rented copies instead of buying them, and paid a penny an hour.

But stamp duty failed to suppress the gutter press, which churned out scores of illegal newspapers.

Penalties for non-payment of the tax were made increasingly

severe, and eventually more than 500 people were imprisoned.

Abolition of stamp tax on newspapers can be laid largely at the door of *The Times*. It was felt that *The Times* enjoyed far too much political influence, and was unashamedly biased against the Whigs, later to become the Liberals.

So, in 1836 the rate of taxation was reduced from four pence to a penny, and the duty was abolished in 1855, allowing the rise not only of cheap newspapers, but of the provincial daily press.



## LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

## Support for Scargill

## Police debate

## Leader defeated

# Scargill wins support for attacks on 'state violence against miners'

Reports from Alan Wood, Bob Morgan, Sheila Beardsall, Stephen Goodwin and John Windsor

Making clear that the NUM was challenging the whole concept of Mrs Thatcher's Government, Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, obtained, amid prolonged acclaim, the support of the Labour Party conference at Blackpool yesterday in the dispute over pit closures.

"For God's sake give your support to our membership and take us on the way to victory", he declared.

As for violence on the picket lines, Mr Scargill attacked state violence against miners, whose only crime was the desire to work and to save the industry and jobs of mining communities. He successfully commended the NUM motion reaffirming the Labour Party's commitment to the Plan for Coal, a commitment that should be in its next manifesto.

The widow of a miner, Mrs Muriel Williams from Maesteg, also got a standing ovation for a speech in which she said that miners' wives would see that miners did not starve. "The miners' wives are as determined to win as any Margaret Thatcher".

Mr Tony Benn, MP for Chesterfield and a former Secretary of State for Energy, replying to the debate, said the Government had planned the dispute years ago and had budgeted for it. The Labour Party wanted to make clear that it backed the miners all the way.

The conference did carry with only a few hours raised against both the NUM resolution and the recently published national executive statement, which Mr Benn said, did not criticize the NUM for its handling of the dispute.

Although Mr Benn asked the conference also to carry a motion calling for a freeze on all further development of Britain's nuclear power, it was thrown out in a first round vote of conference by 3,483,000 votes to 2,967,000.

Mr Scargill said that for seven months, British miners, their wives and families had been involved in an historic struggle. The NUM had found itself in a position of having to defend the coal industry, its jobs and its communities against the economic insanity of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's monetarist philosophy.

The Government's decision last year to appoint Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman of the NCB was destined to provoke the NUM. This had followed a period when the Government had firmly believed it could pursue policies which would end up destroying British industry.

He claimed Mr MacGregor had butchered thousands of jobs at British Steel. The Tories and Mr MacGregor believed the same job could be done in the mining industry.

"After seven months, I say to Mr MacGregor and the Government they will not succeed. This is another war they will not win."

Nonsense was put forward by Mr MacGregor, the Government and their supporters in the media, he added.

"They constantly refer to the industry as being uneconomic and to uneconomic pits. There are no uneconomic pits - only pits deliberately starved of investment by successive governments. If that investment had been put in, they would be viable."

He said that Mr MacGregor argued about what to do with coal output. It should be given to old-age pensioners for the twilight of their lives.

Mr Scargill said that in 1974 a Plan for Coal was agreed by the Government, NCB and Mining unions, which was reaffirmed in 1977 when Mr Tony Benn was Secretary of State for Energy. In it there was no reference to closing pits on the grounds of economics.

He said Mrs Thatcher were always referring to the business and the costs of the industry. "They never talk about the investment in human beings whose invest-

## The mineworkers' conference motion

The NUM motion carried by the conference stated:

This conference pays tribute to the historic struggle of the miners in 1984 which has attracted the widest support of the trade union and labour movement and congratulates all these men and women who have contributed so magnificently to the defence of jobs, communities, trade unionism, and socialist principles.

The conference deplores the total dishonesty of the Conservative Government during the miners' dispute for which it is held wholly responsible having, through the National Coal Board, deliberately violated the Plan for Coal by the declaration that 20 pits and 20,000 jobs had to go as a first instalment of their rundown of the industry.

It recognizes that this policy stems not only from their dogmatic adherence to monetarist economic policies but also from their deliberate intention to attack the NUM and the whole trade union movement by repressive legislation and an unprecedented and wholesale operation involving unlawful actions by the police, organized violence against miners, their picket lines, and their communities by means of an unconstitutional nationally controlled police force.

The conference declares that the manifesto of the next Labour Government will reaffirm wholehearted commitment to the Plan for Coal and introduce an integrated energy policy based on an expanding and healthy coal industry to protect and develop jobs for our young people, making sure that technological innovations both improve working conditions for miners and actually increase and enhance their job prospects.

armed with riot gear. Yes, we have violence - state violence against miners whose only crime is the desire to work, whose only crime is fighting to save our industry and jobs in the mining community. We are asking for your support. We are entitled to ask for it.

"The NUM is fighting not only for the jobs of miners but is fighting against the whole concept of this Government's economic policy, which is designed to destroy jobs and create havoc."

Mr Scargill went on: "I reject the right of any employer to destroy the jobs of miners or any other worker."

He said his union wanted an energy policy based on coal in line with previous Labour Party conference decisions. The TUC had given the NUM its support and this support was now turning into practical backing.

Seconding the NUM motion, Mr Gregory Moakes, Elmet, said that a future Labour government must depart immediately from the present mad Tory energy policies. There must be a sound commitment to coal by the Labour Party, based on the Plan for Coal, 1974.

Mr James Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, moved a motion reaffirming opposition to con-

struction of a reactor at Sizewell and condemning the gross inefficiency of nuclear power stations.

He said that the motion was not designed to shut down the nuclear industry after Labour came to power and was not intended to commit the party to a repressive non-nuclear policy but was an attempt to meet the concern of the growing number of people about the wisdom of committing themselves to a nuclear future.

To do so they must assess what it would mean for the economy and environment. That sort of analysis had never taken place, even under a Labour government.

Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, said he joined with the millions of people who applauded the miners, their wives and children who could see their communities absolutely ruined by the vicious attack from the Government.

In an appeal carried overwhelmingly by trade unionists were asked to stand by what was a basic principle of the movement - that unless there was an agreement with the union concerned do not pass official picket lines.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the electricians' union, EETPU, was hissed and booed when he said the NEC statement demonstrated what was wrong with the policy-making in the Labour Party.

"There is no attempt to analyse the real problems, underlining the conduct of this dispute, no attempt to understand why the refusal to ballot the membership had split the NUM, no call for the TUC guide on conducting disputes to be observed and, most shameful, no demand for the violence and hooliganism on the picket line to be stopped."

Mr Benn, replying for the NEC, recommended acceptance of both motions. He said that the Government had planned the dispute years ago.

The Government had tried to use the DHSS to starve the miners into submission and had failed. They had tried to use the NCB to bribe the miners with redundancy pay. They had used riot police and mounted police to harass and assault miners to seek to criminalize those on whose skill and dedication the future of the country depended.

The Government had tried to use the magistracy by manipulating the bail conditions and to punish people who had never been put up for trial by imposing restrictive bail conditions.

"If they would build on Labour's plan for coal, expand the industry and give miners equal power to decide about the future of the industry this strike would end tonight."

"We need a socialist integrated energy policy. We need all fuel in common ownership. People are entitled to have enough heat and light at home at prices they can afford to pay. Fuel is a service, and not a business. This is what a socialist energy policy is about."

"The miners are engaged in a titanic struggle and have transformed the prospects for our party. The union has reminded us of the old principle - you do not cross a picket line."

The hopes of millions who had nothing to do with the mining industry were focused on the strike.

It was a mistake to think the miner's struggle was an opportunity for overthrowing the democratic institutions which the Labour movement had done more to build than any other group in Britain.

"We are struggling to defend democracy, as in the GLC and the Met Counties, to defend the jobs and services that Parliament created for us, to defend civil and human rights, to defeat the Tory party and to elect a Labour government and transform society."

The NUM resolution and NEC statement were agreed to and the NUS motion rejected in a card vote.

Wrong strategy, page 14  
Leading article, page 15



Mr Knapp (left), the railwaymen's leader; Mrs Civid, MP; and Mr Ray Buckton, of ASLEF, speaking in yesterday's debates (Photographs: Bill Warhurst).



## Outlaw police from industrial disputes, Labour urged

Three motions expressing concern about the use of the police in industrial disputes, were passed by conference. One, which included a proposal for the police to be accountable to local authority committees for day-to-day policing policies, was carried by 4,117,000 to 2,485,000 on a card vote against opposition by the national executive committee.

A fourth motion concerning the police and the Criminal Evidence Bill was carried on a show of hands.

The police must not be used as an escort agency for scabs and blacklegs, Mr Paul Whetton, striking Nottinghamshire miner, said in Newark moving a motion condemning police violence against the miners.

The motion called on the next Labour government to bring in laws to make the police play no part in industrial disputes and to disband special patrol groups. It should also abolish political surveillance and telephone tapping of union members and ban the use of riot gear, mounted police, and dogs during strikes. It called for a completely independent investigative body to look at complaints against the police.

Mr Whetton said he had been living in a police state since going on strike on March 12. He said: "We understand some people are worried about the effect on the police of making the police play no part in industrial disputes. We understand normal policing must be carried out."

We do not accept that the police should be used as an escort agency for scabs and blacklegs."

He added: "This is not just about mines. It is about what is going to happen to you when Maggie Thatcher comes for your job."

He told delegates that a boy aged 15, who objected to seeing his father arrested a third time, was arrested himself and handcuffed. When he arrived at the police station, his hands and wrists were bleeding.

"This is violence, this is organized state violence, and we are not going to stand for it."

Mr Mitchell Upford, Kingston-upon-Hull, East, seconded the resolution, claiming that the Government was trying to depict miners as criminals.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP for Manchester, Gorton, and Opposition spokesman on

home affairs, said the real violence had been committed by the person who deliberately provoked the coal strike: Mrs Thatcher.

There was no democratic accountability, much less democratic control of the police. There should be a public inquiry into police action during the miners' dispute and the Police Criminal Evidence Bill would have to be repealed.

Ms Jo Richardson, MP for Barking, replying for the national executive committee, started her speech by holding up a large photograph which, she said, showed a policeman batoning a woman. She said she would leave it in front of her so that members of the public not allowed to see it by the Tory press would have the opportunity of looking at it.

There was no doubt that the tactics of the police in relation to the miners' strike were dictated by Mrs Thatcher, she said.

It was Mrs Thatcher who had decided that there should be a national police force. It was her hand which reached out and clouted the shoulders of the striking miners and it was her hand which wielded the police baton and the riot shield.

## Kinnock defeated on reselection

The move backed by a majority of the national executive of the Labour Party, led by Mr Neil Kinnock to give constituency parties with Labour MPs the option of a one-member one-vote system for reselecting their member, was narrowly rejected by the conference.

After a National Union of Mineworkers emergency resolution that no decision should be taken on the issue in order to allow further consultation had been defeated on a card vote, the main national executive amendment embodying the proposed change in the reselection procedure was rejected by 3,592,000 votes to 3,041,000 - a majority against of 551,000. Loud applause greeted the decision.

To change the process for reselection of Labour MPs at the present time would drive a wedge between the Labour Party and trade unions, Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said in moving

an emergency motion that called for no decision to be made on the issue.

He spoke against bringing in a one member one vote system of reselection, which would give every constituency party member a vote. At present a candidate is chosen by the constituency party's general committee.

He said: "We should not be seeking to recreate the divisions and internal wrangles which were in part responsible for the defeat of the Labour Party in 1979."

His motion called for no decision to be taken at the conference in order to allow further consultations to take place.

Mr John Evans, MP for St Helens North, was sporadically heckled as he moved the NEC amendment enabling constituency parties to involve the whole of their membership in the reselection of MPs.

He said the change was a simple one that would give those constituency parties with

a Labour MP a power that they did not at present have. Under the party's present rules the reselection process must be conducted by delegates who made up the constituency's general committee and no one else.

Mr Evans said opponents of the change argued that the constituency party management committee was the only proper body to determine the record of an MP and that widening the franchise would enable the media to determine who should be the Labour candidate.

He said: "I find that argument fundamentally elitist towards ordinary party members."

Ms May Quinlan Eltham, moved a composite motion opposing the proposed constitutional change because it would weaken the link between the industrial and political wings of the party, undermine the accountability of Labour MPs, and enormously increase the dangers of local divisions.



Old guard: Mr Ian Mikardo, MP, and Mr Michael Foot, former party leader.

## Further industrial action threatened on railways

Mr Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said that the railways would reimpose their industrial action if weekend reports of intended line closures proved correct.

"Railway workers are no longer a pushover and we are prepared to stand and fight to preserve our rail network," Mr Knapp said in opening the transport debate.

Delegates passed without opposition a motion repeating Labour Party support for an integrated public transport system and called for an end to the rundown of investment.

Opposing any sale of National Bus Company subsidiaries, the motion also instructed the party's national executive to declare in forthright terms that all assets privatised will be re-nationalized on election of the next Labour government without any ensuing profit.

Mr Knapp, referring to weekend press reports of possible line closures, said the NUR

## Heffer offers full support to the miners

The conference reserved some of its loudest applause for support offered for the miners by Mr Eric Heffer, chairman of the national executive, in his opening speech.

He said the miners were fighting not just for themselves and their jobs but also for the entire trade union and labour movement and deserved support.

"We are all concerned about violence on the picket lines. At the very beginning of the dispute, the NEC said that the mass use of police on picket lines was provocative."

He recalled photographs of a young woman being hit with a baton by a policeman on a horse and added: "Unnecessary violence by the state against people who are not criminals cannot be good for the future stability of our country."

The response to the NEC's appeal for financial aid from constituency parties and affiliated organizations had been magnificent and they supported the miners because unemployment was a crime against individuals and society as a whole. He called for resistance to the judge's decision on Friday in the National Union of Mineworkers case, saying that it had been a political judgment. If ever there had been a time the Labour Party and trade unions had needed each other it was the present, with the Government using its anti-trade union legislation and mem-



Eric Heffer: 'fighting for entire movement'

ment to weaken and depress the condition of working people.

At certain times in the history of the movement the industrial struggle had taken precedence and at others the political struggle had been all-important. Today, with a reactionary Thatcher Government, both industrial and political action were essential.

When back in power, Labour must

repeal all anti-trade union legislation and bring in its own laws to restore and extend trade union rights and introduce democratic management into industries.

Police action against the miners and Greenham women had shown that civil liberties were at risk. There were those in the Government who would like to see a national police force which had no responsibility or accountability to elected local authority committees.

In an attack on the Government as "Mrs Thatcher's own creation" becoming more and more centralist and authoritarian in character, he said: "We are witnessing not the fascism of Hitler and Mussolini, nor the military dictatorship of a Pinochet or a Franco, but the creation of a sort of controlled democracy, a sort of top-hatted fascism, a mixture of Thatcher's Victorian values and modernistic techniques, and Orwellian big-sisterism, where the workers are kept as they believe in their proper place, the bottom of the heap."

"This is very much the ugly face of Conservatism which tramples on the more responsible values of the one-nation Macmillanites."

The Social Democratic Party, with David Owen as leader, was not the Labour Party Mark II but the Conservative Party Mark II, while the Liberal defence policy was catching up on Labour's.

## Left pushes for further concessions on defence

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party, set tomorrow to adopt a defence policy containing for the first time an unequivocal commitment to remove from Britain all nuclear weapons and American nuclear bases, was faced yesterday with demands from the left to go further and promise the closure of all American non-nuclear bases as well.

With the ink barely dry on the new policy statement, *Defence and Security for Britain*, in which the party's centre right has made significant concessions, the left wing has reopened the argument.

Sunday's vote in the national executive committee in which 10 of the 29 members supported the proposition that the NEC should have tomorrow accepted a composite motion calling for the closure of all American bases dismayed the centre right and led to a bitter exchange between Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader, and Mr Tony Benn, who insisted that the votes of individual members should be recorded.

It was confirmation that the leadership's hopes that the defence statement might end internal damaging arguments about defence and allow the party to go forward to the next election with what it has called an intellectually coherent policy, are unlikely to be realized.

The vote led to complaints by the centre right of irresponsibility by the left and of its readiness to tear up policy agreements almost as soon as they were made. The centre right has regarded the strength of the new statement as its commitment to Nato, which they believe would have been jeopardized by support for the motion.

Mr Benn and his colleagues

were defeated by 17 votes to 10. The executive will ask for the motion to be shelved and with the help of the 1,250,000 block vote of the transport workers, that will happen. But left wing NEC members made clear yesterday that they would not let the issue drop.

The left's move came as leading right wingers planned speeches in which they are to set out reservations about the new policy. Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, is to address a fringe meeting in Blackpool tonight called by the Labour Defence and Disarmament Group in which he is expected to voice opposition to the removal of American bases.

The Transport and General Workers' Union is helping the leadership to resist left-wing demands to cut defence spending by a third, to the average level of that of Britain's European allies, within the lifetime of a Labour government.

Mr Ron Todd, the general secretary-elect of the union, will move the main defence motion in the debate tomorrow, which will support a reduction in military spending but without making any commitment on the level. The change in the union's posture since last year's conference is regarded as highly significant by the party leadership.

## Today's debates

The conference will debate today: the National Health Service, social security, and this afternoon Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Party, will make his speech to be followed by debates on finance and freedom of information.



## Clergy challenge Archbishop on need for belief in Virgin Birth

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, has been challenged by a group of clergy in the North-east to state whether belief in the fact of the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection represented by the "empty tomb" are necessary in bishops of the Church of England. The North East Diocesan Evangelical Fellowship adopted a statement at its meeting last month which called on Dr Habgood to clarify remarks he made before the consecration of Professor David Jenkins as Bishop of Durham.

Dr Habgood had apparently driven a wedge between doctrine and historical fact, the statement said. They have drawn up three questions: whether a man to be consecrated as a bishop may be agnostic about the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection; whether he disbelieves in it; and may he treat these beliefs as optional for the church, even if he holds them himself.

They state they are not "talking about the standing of individuals in the sight of God", but "what teachings and beliefs are compatible with being a bishop in the Church of England".

### Bishop's reply to Minister

## Government accused of not caring

The following is the text of a letter from the Bishop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Jenkins, to Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, about his remarks on the miners' dispute.

Dear Mr Walker:

Thank you for your reasoned and informative letter of the 24th September. I greatly appreciate both the courtesy and the compassion you express. I am glad, too, of the opportunity for calm but urgent discussion between Christians about the frighteningly difficult problems which we all face, and about how our faith should interact with our practical and political decisions and stances.

The difficulties and differences between us seem to me to stem principally from two things. Firstly, I do not doubt your personal concern, nor your intentions, nor the value of many of the measures of which you write. Unfortunately, the Government to which you belong does not seem to care for the steadily increasing number of people who are unemployed, and are otherwise marginalised in society, and does not seem to care that it does not seem to care. (You probably saw Mr Pym's gently cautious words on the subject in the *Times* of September the 19th in an article headed "Miners: Now for the Human Touch".)

On all the statistical tables known to me it seems a simple matter of fact that government's fiscal measures consistently improve the lot of (to use titles from one such table) "senior managers" and "company directors" while causing losses to "jobless men with families" and "semi-skilled workers".

This seems a gratuitous refusal to care and a rather insulting determination to make sure the already underprivileged bear an even greater share of the cost of our undoubted economic difficulties, and of our undoubtedly required greater economic realism. It is also difficult to believe that the Government does care for all the members of our society when cuts are repeatedly made on those services which are of particular value to the poor, but money can always be found for military adventures in the Falklands, pretending to be still a great power in defence matters or keeping up the police forces. I do not say that we can do without either defence or police expenditure, but the emphasis does seem to be persistently on non-caring and aggressive directions.

This leads to the second principal point. I agree with you that Mr Scargill's personal intransigence has played, and does play a very considerable part in keeping the situation over the mines deadlocked. I would guess that quite a few miners would like to see a situation rapidly developing in which they could do without Mr Scargill's intransigence.

But it is necessary to ask why Mr Scargill gets the (by no means complete, but very strong) support that he does. The answer surely lies on the one hand in the general economic situation. Redundancy payments are all very well, and the redundancy arrangements of the NCB may well be the envy of threatened workers elsewhere, but redundancy means both no further jobs for the redundant, and no jobs for their children.

Communities and a whole way of life are swept away at a time when there are no alternatives elsewhere. This is a vital difference between closing mines in the 1960s and early 1970s and closing them now. I am sure that many miners and their families remain doggedly committed to the strike not for money, but for a way of life. Whatever Mr Scargill may be after, they are seeking not revolution, but a future for something they have valued like life itself.

Then, on the other hand, Mr

Scargill's intransigence is immensely reinforced by a government style which seems to make a virtue of confrontation. I had hoped, when I first drafted by Eithne's sermon two or three weeks before the event, that the page on the miners' strike could be either withdrawn or completely rewritten. But the Prime Minister's remarks on *The Jimmy Young Programme*, reported in the papers of September the 20th, convinced me that, with great sadness and perplexity, I could not alter a word. We seem to have intransigence confronted by intransigence, and this, I believe, is the death both of true politics and true community.

You yourself make a splendid point towards the end of your letter about compassion and efficiency. Of course, compassion does not get you very far in dealing with the problems of millions. We must have efficient production of the means of compassion. But surely this implies negotiating with and not destroying communities, groupings, and organizations which have grown up over the years, and which represent, however imperfectly, the legitimate aspirations and hopes of real and valued members of our society.

It means developing a politics of the possible, which carefully and compassionately considers the cost of any particular campaign in regard to the overall aims of the political struggle.

If the Government is really prepared to contemplate the pit strike going on for more than a year then it seems to me to have lost all sense of what a community is and what a country is. Something must be done speedily to stop communities tearing themselves apart, to stop bully boys in both mining pickets and police forces calling the tune, to stop ordinary families coming near to starving, and to stop the mining industry destroying itself.

A government should be strong enough to be able temporarily to accept a compromise or check to its overall policies for the sake of local communities and particular persons. Such compromises would add to, not detract from, its authority.

You ask me what I would do if Mr Scargill continues to refuse to negotiate on the one issue he says is not negotiable. I think I should challenge him to a "cooling-off" period. Let both (all) sides recognize the status quo at the moment. Where pits are effectively working leave them to work effectively; where pits are not working leave them not working - without either picketing to change the position or police to make sure that very small numbers of men have "their right to work recognized".

Leave the communities around the pits alone, and let them make their own peace with local police and local miners. Meanwhile, resume all possible negotiations, using all parties that are available or willing, and abandon the pretence that it is a matter between the NCB and the workers, and not a government matter.

If the strike continues it is certain that miners, government and country will have been defeated. It is, therefore, surely, in the last analysis, up to the Government to consider what concession it can possibly make to break this dreadfully threatening deadlock, and free us all for further chances to tackle out problems without confrontation politics at every turn.

As you say: "We must do our best to assess who is the true enemy". I think that Christian insight would encourage us to recognize that part of the enemy is always within ourselves, and that no "they", "he" or "she" should ever be treated as the total enemy, and the sole enemy. This does not make for simplicity of party slogans. But I think it does make for a compassion which, if exercised politically, might greatly add to efficiency and hope.

Yours sincerely,

David Durham

## China's anniversary celebrations

# Smart turnout but aging weapons in parade

From David Bonavia, Peking

Tanks and missiles rumbled through central Peking yesterday while balloons and carrier pigeons soared aloft in the city's most extravagant celebrations in modern times.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the country's unquestioned civilian and military leader, in a speech from above the Tian An Men Gate, called on the armed forces to strengthen national defence "in the seriously deteriorating international situation".

Mr Deng, who is 80, said the rejuvenation of China, including Taiwan, "is rooted in the hearts of all descendants of the Yellow Emperor" (the legendary founder of the Chinese nation).

"We stand for the settlement of international disputes through negotiation, just as we have settled the question of Hong Kong with the United Kingdom through negotiation", Mr Deng said.

In a parade believed to have cost the equivalent of several hundred million pounds, China showed an array of military technology based on that of the 1960s. One intercontinental ballistic missile of about 100 ft in length was believed to be capable of reaching Moscow.

Last week some military sources suggested that the ICBM in the parade might be simply a cardboard replica. Except for the ICBM China's

military power was shown to be overwhelmingly conventional.

Obsolete Soviet jet fighters led flights of jet fighters trailing coloured smoke. In land-based technology, the emphasis was on tanks and lighter vehicles with recoilless rifles and rocket launchers. Surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles were shown in command of both land and naval forces.

The spectators particularly applauded the women's military nursing corps in new, "proletarian" character of the armed forces.

Guards battalions showed a first rate marching style in new, smart uniforms with peaked caps.

Numerous floats showed off China's achievements in science, education, culture and sport, including medallists from the Los Angeles Olympics. School-children stoically stood to attention for three hours or danced with coloured paper wreaths.

A large formation of peasants, some of them wearing western-style two-piece suits, others playing a raucous traditional wind instrument, were prominently placed in the parade. They were preceded by a banner praising the past few years' reforms in agriculture.

Leading members of the Communist Party and the Government accompanied Mr Deng on the rostrum above the former main entrance to the Imperial City.

All public transport stopped and the whole of central Peking was blocked off to traffic and pedestrians. The main viewpoints for the parade were reserved for foreigners and members of the Chinese armed forces, while ordinary people could watch on television. Only some tens of thousands of people lined the pavements at each end of the route.

knee-length skirts and black boots, the first Chinese women soldiers to come out of trousers since the early 1960s.

Military parades in Peking ended when the Cultural Revolution in 1966 touched off a movement to play down smartness and enhance the



Founding father: A bust of Mao Tse-tung towers above children during the thirty-fifth anniversary parade.

## Chun takes North's gifts with pinch of salt

From David Watts

After a weekend of unprecedented contact between North and South Korea, realism returned to the peninsula yesterday in a tough armed forces day speech by President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea.

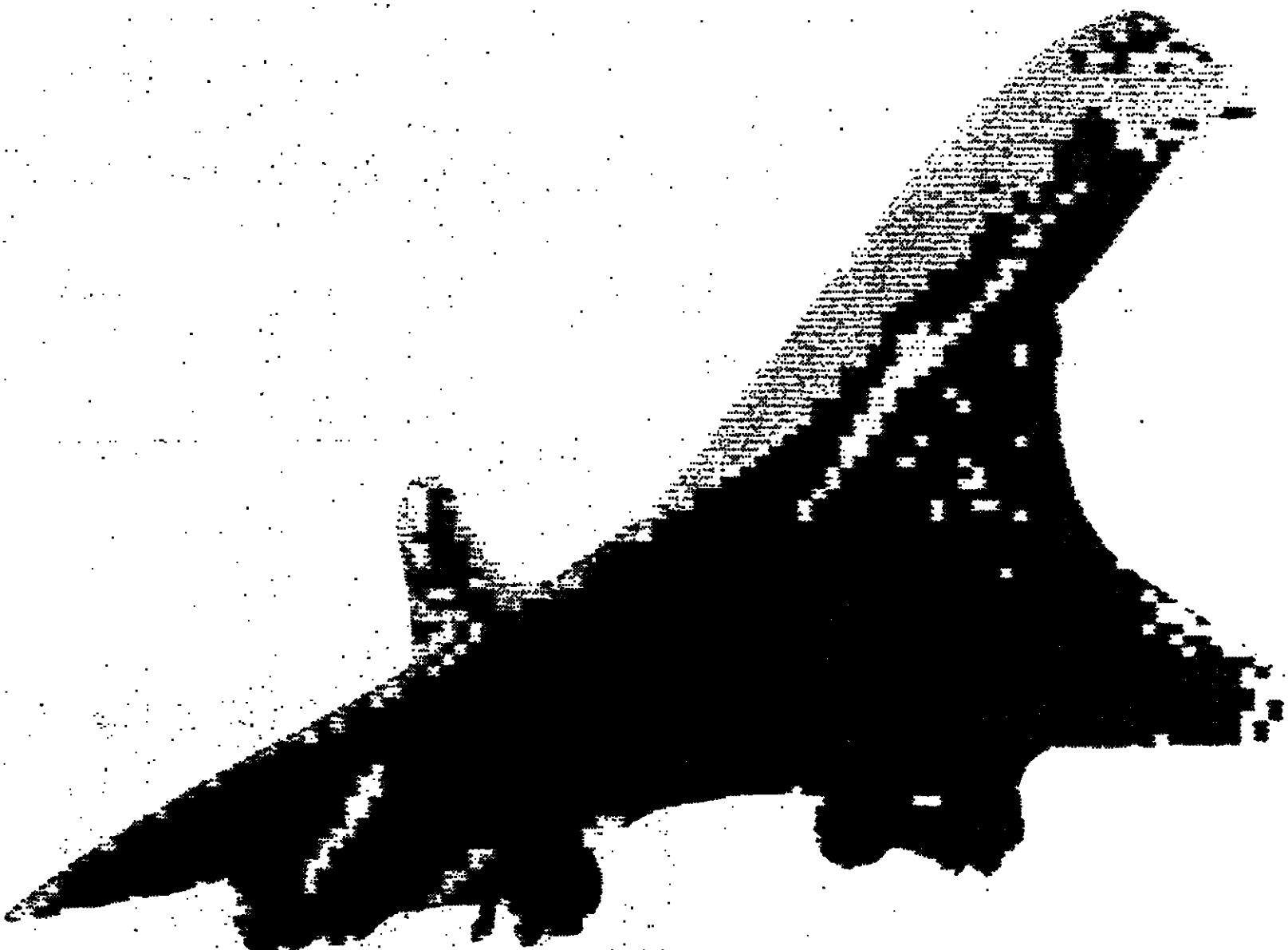
Reviewing a massive display of South Korea's military capability, both imported and domestically produced, the President warned that the North's new, more friendly approach must be treated with scepticism, especially as it has recently been strengthening its forces at the demilitarized zone.

Even as delayed flood relief supplies were still being unloaded at South Korean ports, the President gave warning that Pyongyang's peace offensive must be treated with caution. "In view of our past experience we cannot entirely free ourselves from concern and misgivings. As fellow Koreans we sincerely hope that there are no wicked schemes or ulterior motives lurking behind their smiles," he said.

South Korea claims that the North has recently been deploying large tank units, long-range artillery and guided missiles near the demilitarized zone.

With Home-produced missiles, anti-aircraft guns, armoured personnel carriers and self-propelled howitzers on display, the South's strength was left in no doubt.

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## Problems mount for German Chancellor

## Nonchalant Kohl facing renewed attacks on his style of leadership

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl began his third year in office yesterday as an election setback and a fierce attack from his long-standing rival, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, once again raised questions about his leadership and the effectiveness of his fissiparous coalition government.

In an outspoken and clearly calculated attack, Herr Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister whom Herr Kohl has striven to keep out of his Cabinet, drew up a critical balance at the weekend of the Government's record. He criticized Bonn's policies on Europe, the lack of new direction in foreign policy and what he called the undue influence of the Free Democrats in the Cabinet.

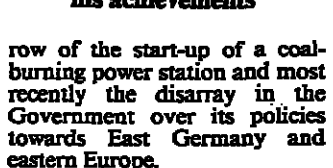
His attacks, highlighting the chronic bickering between the two junior partners in the coalition, caused particular resentment in Bonn both for their timing and for the way they identified the Chancellor with the hapless Free Democrats, whose electoral unpopularity has now jeopardized the party's very existence.

The Strauss outburst, motivated as much by the veteran politician's frustration at being thwarted in his ambition to play a big role in the Government as by his calculation that the centre-right coalition is in serious trouble, coincided with the rebuff voters in North Rhine-Westphalia gave the Christian Democrats in Sunday's local elections.

Herr Kohl has reacted with characteristic nonchalance, seeking to play down these latest setbacks to his leadership. But friends and commentators have been making it plain to him that this determination to "sit out" the various crises that have beset his Government in recent months carries the risk that his strong nerves and unflappability, long seen as an asset in his political style, are increasingly being taken by the electorate as signs of weakness and lack of political imagination.

The first two years have certainly brought setbacks that have undermined Herr Kohl's promise of moral and spiritual renewal, and have reflected not only on the Chancellor but on his ministers and the coalition's

Herr Kohl: Proud of his achievements



row of the start-up of a coal-burning power station and most recently the disarray in the Government over its policies towards East Germany and eastern Europe.

These setbacks have been magnified in many people's eyes by Herr Kohl's relaxed style of leadership, which has allowed controversies within the Government, such as those over immigration and law and order, to develop into damaging public differences between ministers, their aides and coalition party officials.

There have also been accusations that Herr Kohl's staff in the Chancellery have not been up to the job of keeping him in the look-out for possible trouble, or developing a proper long-term political programme and that he has not been fully in command of his brief at such politically testing occasions as European summit meetings.

Against this, however, must be set the success of the Kohl Government, in particular of

Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Economics Minister, in restoring economic confidence, bringing the budget under control and reducing inflation to 1.6 per cent, the lowest for 16 years.

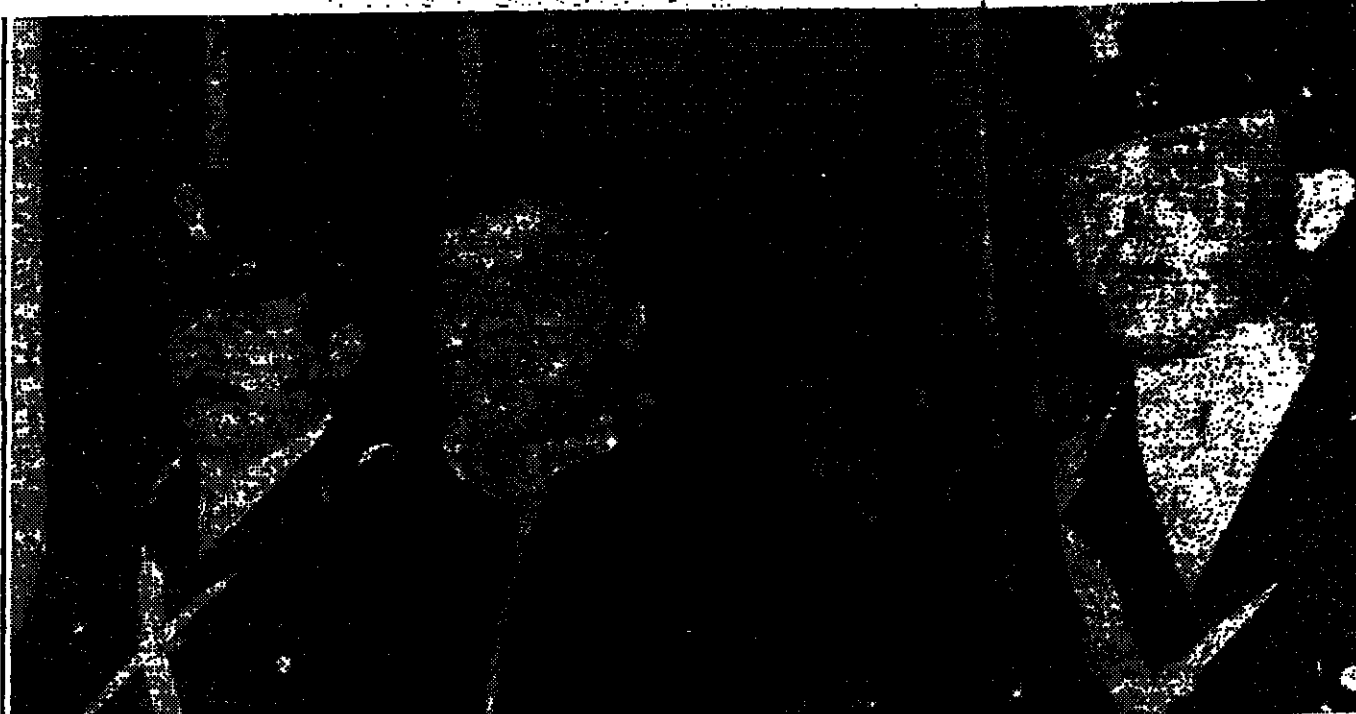
The Chancellor has also, until the recent Soviet campaign against West Germany, achieved remarkable success in continuing and developing relations with East Germany. He has done so in the teeth of barely concealed mistrust from the right-wing of his own party, but has won the confidence of most of his countrymen, including the opposition Social Democrats, who concede that this has been a solid achievement.

Herr Kohl himself takes pride in two things, both of which he sees in a historical context as being important to West Germany in the long-term: the stationing of Nato missiles in the Federal Republic last autumn and the continued deepening of the friendship with France. Herr Kohl regards the first as a vital test of German reliability and good faith towards its allies.

The second represents for Herr Kohl the continuation of the policies of Dr Konrad Adenauer, whom he regards as his political mentor, which the Chancellor believes are fundamental to German security and anchoring in the Western alliance and its ability to bring about the unification of Europe.

After two years it is clear to the German electorate that Herr Kohl is not the intellectual statesman of world rank that his predecessor Herr Helmut Schmidt was. But Herr Kohl does have an instinctive political feel for the mood of the country and for the provincial virtues and values he embodies in his own person. And it is this feel which has enabled him in many crises to withstand the withering critical blasts from the left-of-centre intellectual newspapers and carry out policies that have proved popular with the ordinary man in the street.

Herr Kohl's advisers concede that more should now be done to ensure the smooth running of his Government. They have urged him to take more seriously the charges that he is a "do-nothing" Chancellor.



Arrested: Milan police escorting an alleged narcotics boss, Angelo Epaminonda, one of 60 held so far.

## Mafia not finished despite crackdown

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Signor Luigi Scalfaro, the Italian Minister of the Interior, flew to the United States yesterday for high level talks on fighting drug traffic, giving warning that last weekend's massive crackdown did not mean the Mafia was finished.

"Don't think the old evil has disappeared," he told reporters at the airport.

The crackdown, which he will discuss in detail in the United States, was based on the wide-ranging confessions of Tommaso Bus-

cetta, a leading Mafia figure.

One result of Buscetta's revelations was the issue of 366 warrants of arrests in what it is seen to be the biggest and most convincing action yet taken against the Sicilian Mafia. Police in the United States are also following up details.

He was extradited in July from Brazil where he was head of a drug trafficking organization aimed at the United States and Europe.



Extradited: Tommaso Buscetta after his deportation from Brazil earlier this year. His confession triggered the manhunt.

## Lange sets out nuclear provisos

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

New Zealand's new Labour Government will demand certain guarantees that visiting warships have no nuclear materials on board before allowing them into port, the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, said yesterday.

A ban could be imposed if the ships carried a nuclear power plant or weapons, he said at the end of a four-day official visit to Britain.

Mr Lange, a political spokesman, said he was "unhappy" to see Sir Robert Muldoon, over two months ago, admitted that there was concern in Washington over his stance.

But the Americans had promised not to exert economic pressure on his Government to change its position. The Labour administration in Australia had shown understanding.

Mrs Thatcher, over lunch at Chequers on Sunday, had explained to him Britain's policy on nuclear weapons without entering into an argument.

Mr Lange also made clear that the position "in wartime might be different. I can give no assurances on what might happen".

Meanwhile he hoped that agreement with the Americans over port visits could be reached before next July's meeting of the Azzur pact members - Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

Leading article, page 15

## Wine and spending hold up EEC deal

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

West Germany and Britain joined forces in Luxembourg yesterday to try to force their EEC partners to cut back on high spending and wine.

The finance council was told in no uncertain terms by Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German minister, that there was no way he could agree to spend extra money on the Community this year or next if it did not draw up rules for controlling the way the money was spent.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, agreed wholeheartedly. The Agriculture Council was told by Herr Hans Rohl, the West German minister, that surplus wine production should only qualify for a third of the Community price when it was sold. Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister, thought much the same.

Both sets of ministers were meant to negotiate through the fine texts of budget and wine control in time for study by

foreign ministers of the Community who fly in to Luxembourg today to pursue their seemingly endless negotiations on financial reform and on terms for Spanish and Portuguese entry to the Community.

But both negotiations bogged down in the fine print. On the budget side the main stumbling block was the French and Danish worry that any agreement on controlling the budget would have the effect of changing Community law.

On the wine side the main obstacle was Italian and Greek refusal to accept any kind of production threshold, which all other countries believe to be essential to stop the flood of low quality wine, which this year will cost the Community around £600m.

Both finance and farm ministers last night cancelled their arrangements to return home, and prepared to argue into the night.

## Husain tries to calm Syrian fury

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

King Husain yesterday attempted to deflect Syrian anger at Jordan's restoration of political relations with Egypt by claiming that he had done so to strengthen "Arab unity" in the struggle against Israel.

His speech - to the opening session of Parliament in Amman - also included a particularly bitter attack on the Americans for their "procrastination and hesitancy" in the Middle East, although none of this saved him from the vituperation of Damascus.

Indeed, Syrian state radio was yesterday trumpeting a statement by one of the country's vice-presidents, Mr Zohair Masharraf, that the King might soon face the same fate as President Sadat of Egypt, who was assassinated in October 1981.

Syria has meanwhile rejected King Hassan of Morocco's proposal for an emergency Arab summit to resolve the dispute over Jordan's restoration of relations with Egypt. "Syria has been astonished at the Moroccan king's call for an emergency Arab summit", an anonymous official was quoted as saying over Damascus radio.

"This call is aimed at covering up Jordan's move and helping its government escape condemnation for its violation of previous Arab summit resolutions against the Egyptian regime."

Syria's principal concern - fear might be a more appropriate word is that, despite King Husain's ostensible anger at Washington, Jordan might conclude an agreement with the United States and subsequently with Israel along the lines of the Camp David peace treaty which Sadat signed.

Such a step would effectively isolate Syria and, if the nightmarish of its generals were to be realized, permit Israel to attack it, either in Lebanon or on the Golan Heights.

Syria's main aim at present, however, remains the expulsion of the Israeli Army from southern Lebanon, a goal it still hopes to accomplish with maximum humiliation to Israel and all possible self-congratulation.

It certainly intends to obstruct any intention that Israel may still have of permitting the "south Lebanon army" militia to share security duties with the United Nations after a final Israeli withdrawal.

The UN itself is in no mood even to contemplate cooperation with Israel's proxy militia "army", not least because of the growing evidence of its indiscriminate and its responsibility for the massacre of 13 civilians in the village of Sabra two weeks ago. The only administration in the south acceptable to the Lebanese would be a joint force of UN and Lebanese government troops.

## Poll setback for CDU as Greens advance

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) suffered sharp setbacks in Sunday's local elections in North Rhine-Westphalia, while the radical Greens surged ahead to win 9.2 per cent of the vote, making them the third force in West Germany's most populous state.

The Christian Democrats' share of the vote fell by 4.1 per cent from 46.3 in 1979 to 42.1 per cent. The Social Democrats, who control the state Government in this SPD bastion, suffered slight losses but emerged as the strongest party overall, winning 42.5 per cent compared with 44.9 per cent five years ago.

The luckless Free Democrats again did poorly, winning an average of less than five per cent and so failing to win any seats in many of the 420 town and city councils being contested.

The triumph of the Greens.

## Fugitives ejected by Americans

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

The American Embassy in East Berlin refused to comment on a report in the latest edition of *Der Spiegel* that embassy officials had formally ejected an East German and his family seeking refuge there in June and that they had been subsequently arrested.

The weekly news magazine said that Dr Bernd Schnappauf, aged 38, his wife and two sons had gone first to the West German Mission to seek asylum.

They then went to the American embassy, where officials tried to persuade them to leave. When Dr Schnappauf threatened to commit suicide, he was seized and carried out in front of the building, where he was promptly arrested together with his wife.

## Sindona trial to start soon

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Justice officials in Milan are seeking court time to enable the hearings of charges against Michele Sindona, the financier extradited from the United States, to begin this autumn.

Sindona was flown back from America last Tuesday. The successful conclusion of the extradition proceedings was kept a close secret and so the courts has not put time aside for what may well be long and complicated proceedings.

The financier was moved on Saturday night from the maximum security wing of Rome's Rebibbia prison to a northern jail so that he would be available for immediate questioning by the Milan magistrates handling the case, for security reasons.

Sindona was serving a 25-year sentence in the US. The two main charges he faces here are fraudulent bankruptcy and alleged involvement in the murder in Milan of Giorgio Ambrosoli, the liquidator of Sindona's Banca Privata Italiana.

Signor Guido Viola, the Milan Public Prosecutor and one of the officials responsible for the Sindona's extradition, says that the bankruptcy proceedings could begin this year.

The bankruptcy hearings, he says, could in theory be brief. But Sindona is an unpredictable person and it is not clear how he intends to conduct himself now that he is back in Italy. Interrogations have not yet begun.

## Honduras blow to US policy

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

In a serious reversal for US policy in Central America, the Honduran Government is refusing to allow any more Salvadoran troops into the country to be trained by American advisers until El Salvador agrees to settle a long-standing border dispute.

The last battalion of Salvadorans concluded training at the regional military training centre at Puerto Castilla on the Caribbean coast at the weekend and the Hondurans have said there will be no new arrivals until the border question is finally resolved.

The move seriously undermines US military support for the Salvadoran Government in fighting against left-wing rebels. The Reagan Administration has agreed with the US Congress to limit the number of American advisers in El Salvador itself to 57, but twice that number are stationed at Puerto Castilla.

The Honduran Government, which is concerned that more Salvadorans than Hondurans have passed through the training course, began talks with US officials recently to redress this imbalance, as part of an overall



review of military cooperation with the United States.

The Hondurans asked the United States to put pressure on the Salvadoran Government to settle a sovereignty dispute involving seven pockets of land, known as *bolsones*, along the border. The problem was left as unfinished business when the two countries finally signed a peace treaty in 1980, 11 years after fighting a brief but bloody war.

The United States is also keen to have the border properly defined because the *bolsones* are used as havens by the Salvadoran guerrillas, and the US Ambassador in Honduras

Mr John Negroponte, said that US involvement would be "inappropriate" in a matter which was essentially between the two nations concerned.

The Hondurans signalled their frustration in July by holding up the arrival of the last batch of Salvadoran soldiers.

Diplomats said that the cooler relations between the US and its Honduran allies were warranted significantly with the approval of a \$141m (\$115m) supplementary package, roughly doubling American aid for fiscal 1984.

But US officials are withholding \$18.5m destined to create a permanent training facility until agreement over access to it for Salvadorans is reached.

One US diplomat said: "We have pointed out to the Honduran Government the many benefits they are getting from the regional military training centre. We have also made the point that if Salvadorans are reached, it defeats a significant part of its purpose."

"It would be difficult to justify funding the centre. After all, the Salvadoran situation is the most urgent one at the moment."

## Younger leaders oust old in Singapore

Singapore (AFP) - Singapore's younger generation of leaders has virtually taken command of the ruling People's Action Party, except for the post of Secretary-General, which Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, aged 61, is expected to retain.

Younger leaders took 11 of 12 seats on the party's top policy-making body, the Central Executive Committee, in

voting at a biennial conference. Notable younger leaders on the committee include Dr Tony Tan, Finance Minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, Defence Minister, Mr Ahmad Mattar, Social Affairs Minister, and Mr Suppiah Dhanabalan, Foreign Minister.

The new committee has yet to assign party offices, but Mr Lee is expected to remain Secretary-General.

Mr Ong Teng Cheong, Party Chairman, Minister without portfolio and Secretary-General of the powerful national Trades Union Congress, is also expected to stay on.

But three older officials were voted out: Mr Chen Sian Chin, who was party Treasurer, the Home Minister, Mr Ung Pang Boon, Environment Minister and Mr Eddy Barker, Justice Minister.

## Post-UN gloom in Moscow

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Soviet officials said yesterday that President Reagan had "thrown down the gauntlet" by refusing to change his position during talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko. But other Soviet sources said Moscow was willing to "do a deal" with Mr Reagan in the long term, provided that he gave ground.

Sources said the Politburo was now considering its next move on arms control "very, very seriously" following Mr Gromyko's return to Moscow on Sunday.

The Soviet press has taken a gloomy view of Mr Gromyko's talks in New York and Washington, in contrast to the relatively optimistic comments of Reagan Administration officials. Mr Robert MacFarlane, the president's National Security Adviser, suggested that arms control talks could resume within months.

Diplomats said in Moscow that Mr Gromyko had at least resumed the Soviet-American dialogue at a high level, and Soviet comment could have been worse. Tass said on Mr Gromyko's return that he would maintain contact with Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, as and when necessary.

Neither Tass nor Pravda has, however, made any positive assessment of the state of East-West relations after Mr Gromyko's trip to the United States, and the press has continued to attack Mr Reagan as aggressive and militaristic. "It is up to Mr Reagan to show that he can be trusted and can be flexible," one Soviet source said. "It is for the Americans to make concessions."

Diplomats said that Moscow wanted Mr Reagan to translate his promise of restraint at the United Nations into a concrete agreement to a moratorium on space weapons testing.

Mr Gromyko has already reported to senior Kremlin leaders, and will make a formal report to the Politburo on Thursday afternoon.

Sources said the Politburo would echo Mr Gromyko's demand for deeds not words from Mr Reagan.

Leading article, page 15



Mr Mintoff: May resign in next few days

## Mintoff in surprise UK visit

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Dom Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta, arrives in Britain today for a surprise visit, arranged at his own request.

He will see Mrs Margaret Thatcher tomorrow, as well as Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Not even the Maltese High Commission knew details of the visit last night, although Whitehall sources said that "bilateral matters" as well as trade and tourism were on the agenda.

It will probably be Mr Mintoff's last official visit as Prime Minister. Informed sources say he will relinquish both that post and the leadership of the Malta Labour Party on October 8, and will first announce his decision at a party rally on Saturday. His successor will be Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education.

## Mubarak orders cut in food prices

Cairo (Reuters) - President Mubarak of Egypt has ordered food price cuts, more production of cheap bread in poor areas and a price freeze on public sector - manufactured goods.

It was not immediately clear whether the move was related to violent demonstrations on Sunday against rising prices in the Nile delta town of Kafr-Dauwar in which unofficial

sources said three people died and 26 were injured. There were reportedly 200 arrests.

The Egyptian leader has been trying to grapple with the thorny issue of subsidies on basic commodities which are a heavy drain on the economy. The Government last month announced higher prices for wheat, sugar, beans, sesame seeds and cigarettes.

President Mubarak said

## Mistake at hospital led to four baby deaths

Vienna - Four babies have died in 48 hours apparently because a chemist at the hospital in Villach, southern Austria, where they were born, attached a label marked glucose to a bottle of sodium chloride which was then fed into their bloodstreams (Richard Bassett writes). A chemist has been arrested.

A member of the hospital staff said the mix-up may have occurred during the recent move of the department from an older building to the new modernized hospital. The two substances were similar in colour and could be easily confused.

Two other babies fed with the mixture are still ill, but out of danger.

## Coming home

Moscow (Reuters) - Three Soviet cosmonauts who have been in space for a record 237 days on board the Salyut 7 orbital station will return to Earth today, Tass announced. They have completed their programme of scientific research and were yesterday transferring the results and equipment to the descent module.

## Brothers held

Munich (AFP) - Garry and Allan Cable, brothers of the British boxer, Jimmy Cable, who lost his European light-middleweight boxing title last Friday, are being held in prison in Munich on assault charges. With two other detained Britons, they are alleged to have seriously injured a West German in a bar brawl before the fight.

## Chess time out

Moscow (AFP) - Gary Kasparov, the challenger, yesterday asked for his second time out after losing for the third time on Saturday to the world chess champion, Anatoly Karpov, who is now halfway to retaining his title. The eighth game will start tomorrow.

## Fire kills eight

Vernon, Pennsylvania (Reuters) - Seven children and one adult were killed in a house fire after intense flames foiled a mother's brave bid to rescue some of the children. The dead children ranged in age from six months to nine years.

## Ship capsizes

Norfolk, Virginia (AFP) - A Spanish cruise vessel, the Santa Cruz, capsized in a Norfolk shipyard dry dock, briefly trapping an estimated 50 sleeping crew members underwater, and injuring 25, four of them seriously.

## Sub money

Stockholm - The Commander of Sweden's armed forces, General Lennart Ljung, is demanding increased defence expenditure equivalent to £300m over the next five years, largely to counter Soviet submarine incursions.

## Prem pleurisy

Bangkok (AP) - The Thai Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda, will be in hospital for at least a month for treatment of pleurisy in his right lung and blockage of a pulmonary artery.

## £550m gas link

Copenhagen - Queen Margrethe officially inaugurated Denmark's 520-mile long North Sea gas network at a ceremony in Nybro, Varde, West Jutland. The network took four years to complete at a cost of £550m.

## Fatal flight

Turbotsville, (AP) - A twin-engine plane apparently split apart in flight over northern Pennsylvania, killing five people on board. It had taken off from Akron, Ohio, for Teterboro, New Jersey.

## President again

Moroni (Reuters) - President Ahmed Abdallah of the Comoros Islands was re-elected by a 99.44 per cent vote in a presidential poll here. He was the sole candidate.

## Bardot gift

Montreal (AFP) - An ivory bracelet, donated by Brigitte Bardot to the Quebec Animal Protection Society, fetched \$3,000 (about £1,900) when it was offered for auction here.

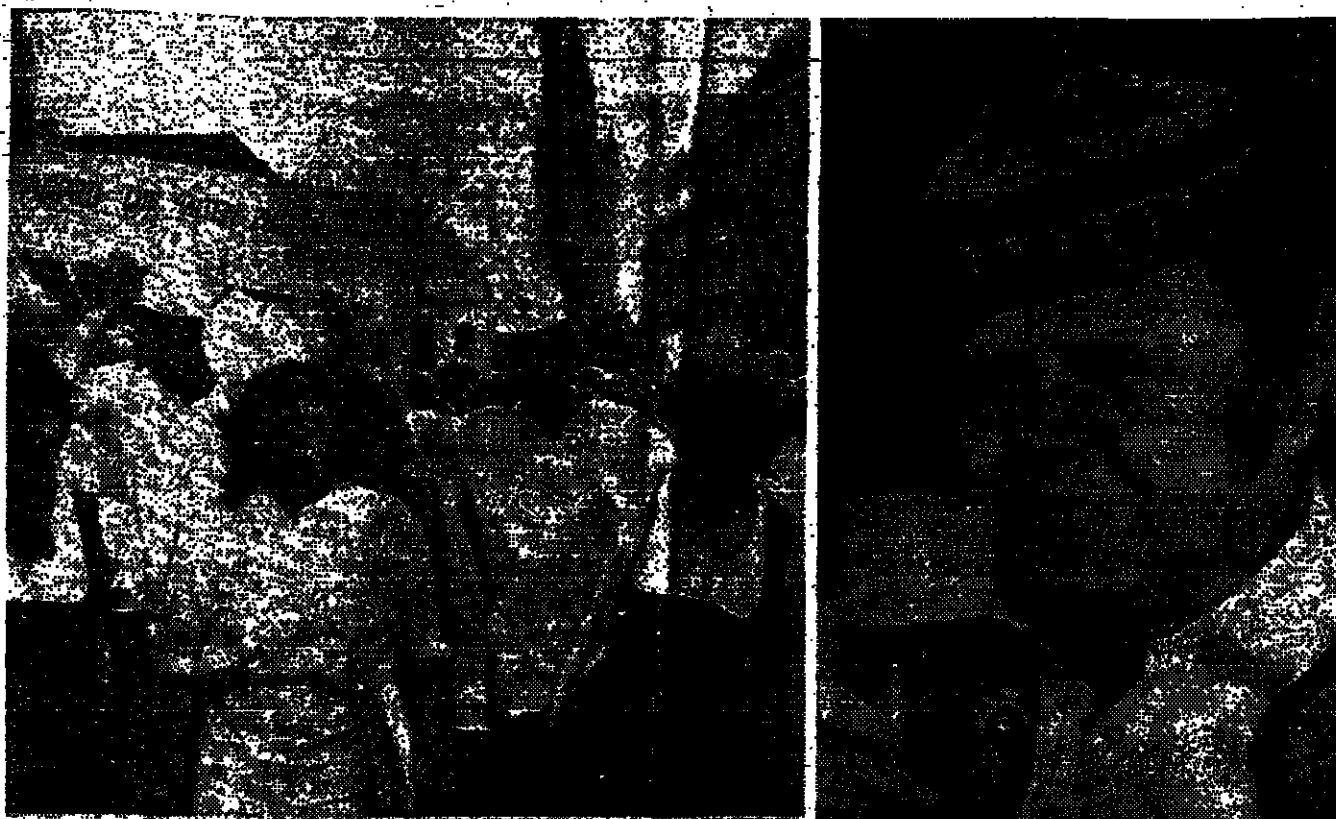
## Food prices

prices of butter and spaghetti should be restored immediately to what they were before last month's increases.

The price of bread has been a sensitive issue since riots in 1977 after attempts by the late President Sadat to raise the price abruptly.

President Mubarak also called for a stricter watch over price controls





Bitter taste: Waitresses and cooks employed by a Munich innkeeper, Richard Suessmeier, marching to protest against the closing of his beer tent at the Munich Oktoberfest. Municipal authorities alleged that Herr Suessmeier, contemplating a glass of his own brew on the right, has employed 23 illegal Yugoslav immigrants in his tent.

## Charges against three on Durban sit-in dropped

The prospect of an early end to the drama at the British consulate in Durban, where six political dissidents are sheltering from the South African security police, receded yesterday when legal charges were withdrawn that might have required three to them to appear in a Durban magistrate's court today.

Three of the six, Mr George Sewpersad and Mr J Naidoo, the president and vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mr Mewa Ramgobin, another senior NIC official, were among more than 40 people facing charges arising out of a demonstration last November in Durban.

The Attorney-General of Natal unexpectedly withdrew charges against all the accused yesterday, and a related court appearance scheduled for today fell away. Had the three consulate fugitives failed to appear, the court could have issued a warrant for their arrest, and thus possibly changed their diplomatic and legal status.

Britain has argued that it is entitled, under the Vienna Convention, to afford the "Durban Six" sanctuary on humanitarian grounds because they are threatened with detention without trial and have not been charged with any specific offence. The British claim to have been unaware until a few days ago of the charges now dropped.

The next step in the legal tussle over the six is a Supreme Court ruling, expected some time this week, on their appeal against the validity of the detention order issued against them early last month by the Minister of Law and Order. The six say he has offered no specific reasons for wishing to detain them and challenge him to prefer specific charges.

Meanwhile, Mr R F Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, has issued a strong warning to all foreign governments that any embassy here which grant sanctuary to the six should they be forced to leave the British consulate, will be held responsible for "the continuation of an illegal act".

The South African Government would regard even sympathetic consideration of a request for sanctuary to be encouragement to commit an illegal act, Mr Botha declared. His remarks were prompted by the disclosure that lawyers

From Michael Horsby, Johannesburg

acting for the six had sent telegrams at the weekend to the American, French, Dutch and West German embassies here asking for sanctuary if they were turned out by the British.

The messages were sent when the six still feared that the British might use the pending court case to force them out. In practice, it is impossible to see how the six could have been moved from the consulate to any other premises without their being intercepted by the South African police and arrested. The four embassies concerned have relayed the messages to their home governments without comment.

The Johannesburg Bar Council urged Mr Botha yesterday to reconsider his decision last week not to return to Britain for trial four South Africans charged with arms smuggling and released on bail.

"An undertaking given seriously and deliberately to a court ought never to be broken", the council said. Breaking such an undertaking would undermine public confidence in the Government's "respect for the due process of the law".

Letters, page 15

## Ghanaians send 10 to firing squad

Accra (AFP) - The Ghanaian authorities have executed 10 people convicted of various crimes. They included a relative of the head of state who was earlier acquitted on charges of murder but then rearrested on his orders.

The executions by firing squad, which took place on Saturday, followed public hearings in which three of the accused were convicted of murder, five of armed robbery and two of smuggling, Accra radio said.

Those executed for murder included Richard Nii Amo Addy, a member of the security forces and relative of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, the head of state.

## Political deadline favours President

# Chaos but no coup in the offing

Two years after democratic rule was restored in Bolivia, President Siles Suazo is wrestling with an economic crisis of gargantuan proportions. In the first of two articles, Patrick Knight reports from La Paz on the reaction of political groups to the worsening situation.

Despite growing economic chaos, Bolivia is paradoxically further away from a military coup, than at almost any time in its turbulent history.

Inflation is now running in excess of 1,000 per cent, the world's highest and anarchy is gaining ground. There are endless strikes, and demonstrations, factories and mines have been blocked, and many goods are in chronic short supply. Some goods and services cost less here than anywhere in the world. Others are more expensive, as the economy careers out of control.

President Siles Suazo inherited a difficult economic situation when he took power two years ago, but the present state of affairs has been largely brought about by his attempt to please both his main groups of supporters at the same time - the middle and the working classes.

But he has ended up satisfying neither, although a majority of Bolivians still tolerate the economic mess preferring it to the tough military rule that went before. Despite his declining popularity, it still seems to be in nobody's interest - armed forces, political parties, or any of the neighbouring powers which have so often interfered in Bolivia in the past - to attempt to remove the 70-year-old President from power, and there is a political deadlock.



Leading actors: Veteran union boss Juan Lechin (left); President Siles and ex-President Garcia Meza.



It seems likely that Señor Siles Suazo will complete his four-year term, and take the country to elections in 1986, although they might be brought forward if things deteriorate much more.

President Siles took over a prostrate country in 1982 after more than a decade of military rule, during which time the country's debt had climbed from \$700m to more than \$5 billion - one of the world's largest per capita, and extremely onerous for what is still a mainly subsistence economy, with virtually no industry to generate foreign exchange.

Señor Siles succeeded General Luis Garcia Meza, closely connected with Bolivia's booming narcotics traffic. Exports of some 200 tons of cocaine paste a year are thought to earn

about \$1 billion, far more than all other exports together. General Garcia Meza came to power in one of the most violent coups in Bolivia in recent times, and deeply split the armed forces. Their image badly tarnished, the soldiers are still not anxious to move back on to the stage.

President Siles was confirmed in power by a two-thirds majority in Congress, including support from the parties of the right, led by Bolivia's earlier military ruler, General Hugo Banzer. The general governed from 1971 to 1978, and was largely responsible for the foreign debt. In 1982, as now, General Banzer's group felt that its best tactic was to give the Siles Suazo centre-left coalition the rope needed to hang itself.

The other important force in Bolivian politics is the powerful trades union congress, the Central Obrero Boliviana (COB), led by the veteran Señor Juan Lechin. The COB is anxious for the unions to have as much time as possible to consolidate and organize in preparation for the next elections. Although it claims to have put pressure on the Government to improve work-

ing-class conditions it has not succeeded. Average incomes were down by 35 per cent in the first eight months of this year. One notable change is the growing strength of the peasants' unions which now occupy the second position in the COB hierarchy after the miners.

Four years ago hundreds of peasants blocked all access to the capital, La Paz, for three weeks, cutting off its food supply, in protest at the Government's efforts to introduce austerity measures imposed by the IMF. The now vociferous peasants are likely to play an increasing role, the country still being predominantly rural.

Bolivia's large neighbours, Brazil and Argentina, have often involved themselves in its affairs, and both General Banzer, and General Garcia Meza came to power with help from abroad. However, these countries, as well as others in Latin America, the United States, and Western Europe, view the Siles Suazo Government with great indulgence, as being very positive for democracy in the region. They have been prepared to overlook Bolivia's failure to pay interest on the foreign debt, and neighbours have even come up with fresh soft loans.

With a strong socialist element - there are two communists in the centre-left administration - Bolivia has permitted an increasing Soviet presence in recent years. However, the Russians also want continued stability, and keep a low profile. Reports of Cuban training in the interior have not been confirmed by even the most rabid anti-communists.

Tomorrow: The economy

## Buhari to release 250 political detainees

Lagos (AFP) - The Nigerian head of state, Major-General Muhammad Buhari, yesterday announced the release of 250 political detainees - including businessmen, politicians and

their associates - from the ousted regime of President Shehu Shagari.

Forty of the more than 500 people arrested since the military takeover were set free

earlier this year. Those still being held include Mr Shagari and his Vice-President, Mr Alex Ekwueme, and a number of former state governors who have been sentenced to lengthy

prison terms for corruption. In yesterday's national day broadcast, General Buhari did not say who would be freed. Details would be given later.

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

### Laos: Prince Souk Bouavongs

By Caroline Moorehead

Prince Souk Bouavongs, a former member of Parliament and vice-president of the National Assembly, now aged about 80, has been held without charge for nearly nine years. He is said to have become physically infirm. After his arrest in Ventiane in October 1975, he was accused of attempting to overthrow the Government, but no trial followed.

Four days before his arrest, the Prince's house was surrounded by the local militia and his electricity was cut off. From 1955 to June 1975, when the Pathet Lao took control of Laos, Prince Souk Bouavongs had been a parliamentarian, serving as public works minister and later as a director of posts and telecommunications. Unlike many other officials, who were sent to re-education camps after the Pathet Lao came to power, the Prince has been kept in prison, first near Ventiane, and more recently in north-east Laos.



Prince Souk Bouavongs: Held without charge.

### Rain at last

Niamery (AFP) - Part of drought-stricken Niger had one of its heaviest rainfalls on record, more than 8in falling in areas that had not seen rain in years.

## Zimbabwe widow tells of murder gang's attack

From Jan Raath, Harare

The trial began here yesterday of a 32-year-old alleged guerrilla charged with murdering a white senator, his daughter and a British visitor in a dusk attack in April last year. Shortly before the murders, the High Court heard, one of the attackers said it was being carried out because Senator Paul Savage, aged 70, was "a very bad man because he assists the government of Mr Mugabe."

The other two victims were Mr Savage's daughter Bolline, aged 20, and Miss Sandra Bennett, aged 38. Miss Bennett, a secretary from York, was staying at the Savages' farm in the Gwanda area 30 miles south of Bulawayo for a two-week holiday. She had visited the country several times previously and was an admirer of Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

The defendant, Phindiso Ndlovu, pleaded not guilty.

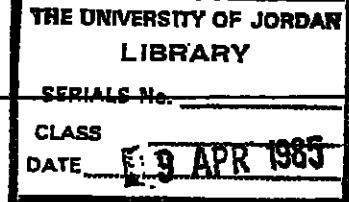
## Nimeiry chooses hardline Muslim as chief justice

Khartoum (Reuters) - President Nimeiry ordered a re-organization of Sudan's judiciary yesterday and named a Muslim fundamentalist as the new Chief Justice.

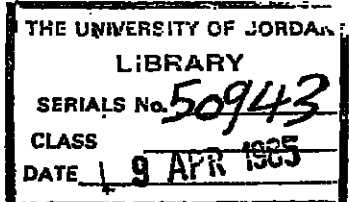
A decree, carried by the official Sudan News Agency, replaced Chief Justice Dafalla al-Haj Yousif with Mr Fuad Al-Amin Abdulrahman. Until Saturday, Mr Abdulrahman was chairman of one of several "decisive justice" courts set up under a state of emergency to administer Islamic law.

The courts were suspended on Saturday, when President Nimeiry ended the five-month state of emergency but Islamic law, introduced a year ago, stays in effect and the President promised radical changes to ensure effective and prompt justice. The "decisive justice" courts have sentenced about 40 people to amputations for theft and robbery.

# AUSTIN ROVER. DEALING OUT A CHALLENGE.



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## Slovenes scared by rightist win

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Herr Jörg Haider, leader of the Carinthian Freedom Party, has made no secret of his desire to see the present system of bilingual education ended. This has created considerable ill-feeling.

This measure, favoured by the Pan-German elements of the Freedom Party, has been seen as one of the chief reasons behind Herr Haider's success, although Dr Karl Smolle, candidate for the Slovene list, insisted yesterday that Herr

Haider lost votes in those areas of Carinthia which are inhabited by Slovene and German-speaking Austrians.

But Herr Haider's success will have also caused anxiety within his party's leadership. Dr Norbert Stiger, Austria's Vice-Chancellor and head of the junior partner in the present Socialist-Freedom Party coalition Government, has distanced himself recently from many of Herr Haider's more controversial remarks.



## THE ARTS

Television  
Spiritual  
weevils

Graham Greene was sitting at his daughter's Christmas dinner table watching his grandchildren pull crackers when the idea for *The Bomb Party*, alternatively *The Bomb Party*, came to him: not a thought of good cheer born of the familiar scene before him but, characteristically perhaps, of sin and a deadly one at that - greed.

In such a situation, with ourselves stuffed and the turkey deflated, most of us would have been marking out an armchair in which to recuperate, but Mr Greene, as befitts a writer, has the discipline to maintain alertness when guards are down. One wonders whether he set about writing at once or merely made a note for later. Which ever it was, out came the novel.

It could be read in less time than BBC's film version took to show it last night, and with more reward. There is nothing revelatory about the predilection of men, and rich men in particular, to greed, but Mr Greene's craftsmanship compels admiration even when one feels it lacks an appropriate challenge. One extends to such an author a friendly nod for his whole work. The film, produced by Richard Broke, who wrote the screenplay, and directed by Michael Lindsay-Hogg, had to succeed of itself. It failed.

Overlooking the omission of Greene's ending, which Dr Fischer shooting himself, Messrs Broke and Lindsay-Hogg were only at fault in that they felt they had to try. What they had was a story that fell short of surrealism and lacked credibility as fiction. They also had a talented cast constrained by their roles.

James Mason played his last part as the self-despising Dr Fischer pursuing his theory that there are no limits to what the rich will endure to become richer. Clarissa Kaye, Hugh Burden, David de Keyser, Jacques Herlin and Barry Humphries were the "loads" who sat at his table suffering humiliation for the present at the end of it. Alan Bates was Jones, Fischer's poor son-in-law who represents a challenge to his belief, and Greta Scacchi was Fischer's daughter.

The attractiveness of this last was something of a relief amidst the general morbidity but, alas, she had to die in a skiing accident. Even Cyril Cusack, who can usually do the best with the least, seemed in iron here.

Mr Greene, known to be cruel about most attempts to film his works, is said to have been optimistic about this one. Perhaps he misjudged the extent to which an audience might share his enthusiasm for the pursuit of spiritual weevils.

On ITV, Yorkshire's *The Glory Boys*, written by Gerald Seymour and starring Rod Seiger and Anthony Perkins, began its three-night passage with such urgent address that it would be unjust to review it briefly. I shall report from the terrorist front later.

Dennis Hackett

## Galleries

Opening doors to  
the unconscious

The Print in  
Germany 1880-1933  
British Museum

Dada-  
Constructivism  
Annelly Juda

Being blasé about the British Museum is so easy it has almost become a national sport. And yet the place just will not settle down quietly to letting us take it for granted. Virtually any time we choose to make the pilgrimage to the top of the stairs by the North Entrance, where the Department of Prints and Drawings has its exhibition gallery, revelations of some sort await us. It may be the most incredible show of Old Master drawings, or mind-boggling tributes to artists like Raphael or Watteau due for anniversary celebrations, or simply the most nearly complete display of Goya graphics one could ever wish to see. And - here is the clincher - in each case largely or entirely drawn from stock. It is as if the British Museum (with some occasional augmentation from the British Library) need only be aimed in any given direction, reach into its files, and bring out a show which anywhere else would be the wonder of the age.

The new show *The Print in Germany 1880-1933* (until January 6) is a case in point. Since the BM is the national repository for prints and drawings, its collecting brief includes many - much more up-to-date things than Hollar or Michelangelo - things of which the painted equivalent would automatically go to the Tate. We forget that until confronted with a show of this quality, all of which comes from the museum's own collections, except for the section of illustrated books from the British Library. The first wonder is that the documentation of the "Age of Expressionism" is so comprehensive. We start with that eccentric master of etched fantasy, Max Klinger, and the weird series of prints through which, in 1881, he chronicled the history of *A Glove* and incidentally created at once the typical surrealist atmosphere of emotional dislocation, the feeling that something not quite right is going on under the apparently normal surface of life.

The point of this as an origin of German Expressionism is that Klinger has opened a door to the unconscious, to the depiction of emotional truth, however disruptive, rather than literal representation. And in the next few years, with astonishing speed, we see very square, Establishment artists like Max Liebermann being infected, so that what should be quite ordinary rural scenes take on a menacing and not wholly explicable intensity. Love's Corinth carries carries it all several stages further, and we are ready for such extraordinary

individualists as Käthe Kollwitz, with her anguished social concerns, or the Norwegian Edvard Munch, who sneaks in on the basis of his deep involvement with German art during the crucial years at the turn of the century. And so to the classic generation of fully-fledged Expressionists, most of whom were born in the early 1880s: Marc in 1880, Macke and Heckel in 1883, Schmidt-Rottluff in 1884, Kokoschka in 1886 and so on.

This group is most admirably represented with woodcuts, etchings and lithographs showing its range of subject-matter (from the idyllic to the nightmarish) and the astonishing variety of stylistic elements (from primitive art to the most sophisticated Art Nouveau) which went into the crucible of the Expressionist sensibility and came out transformed. Needless to say in Beckmann year, this separate but related master is also very prominently displayed with a large section of characteristic work.

It is not always clear at any given time what things belong with what, and during the 1920s the savagely ironic realists of the Neue Sachlichkeit group, such as Dix, Grosz and Hubbuck (this last one of the great rediscoveries of recent years), generally believed that they were at the opposite pole from the decadent Expressionists, who represented the last throes of the Romantic Agony. Now we can see - and it is one of the great benefits of a show like this that it makes, as we see with unusual clarity - that the most important thing, binding them all together, was the spirit of the age. Not only is it impossible to assign an independent such as Kollwitz to one group or the other, since she clearly partakes of both, but even the extreme subjectives of Expressionism and those who made a parody of their "new objectivity" seem retrospectively to be following slightly different routes to the same ultimate goal.

So the show is intellectually very stimulating. It makes us think, in the process, of new definitions. But at the same time it is a powerful emotional experience. For all their technical brilliance, and these were very little these artists did not know about line on wood or metal, the strategic placing of solid blocks against delicate webs of line or fine gradations of tone - it is to our instincts they must appeal if they are to have any measure of success. And I would defy anyone to look round this show without at least an occasional shudder, a frisson of fear or a base of savage delight. Not many of the gentler reactions to be sure, but if pity and terror are your mark, this is undoubtedly your show.

It might seem preposterous to annex Annelly Juda as similarly part of the *patrimoine national*, but on the basis of her actual shows of Constructivism



Something not quite right under the normal surface of life: Max Klinger's *Marzian II* (1883)

to which this year is added Dada - it is very tempting to do so. One would imagine that by now supplies of first-class work from a movement which, after all, reached its peak more than 60 years ago, would be rather thin on the ground, and even more difficult to come by when we are considering the all-important "early" Revolutionary Russian group of Constructivists. And yet every year the gallery up the precipitous stairs in Tottenham Mews reveals a new hoard of treasures. This year's show, *Dada-Constructivism* (until December 15), is no exception. Though Dada, this time takes top billing, the Constructivist part continues to show maximum variety within the minimal. Curiously enough, the drawings may all at a glance look the same, but very rapidly the personality of, say, El Lissitzky, with his delicately elegant inventions, betrays itself from that of Theo van Doesburg with his sturdy blocks of colour, or of Robert

Michel, with his funny mechanical figures, or of Friedrich Vordemberge-Gildewart, who can throw off aesthetically and solemnly by sticking a piece of kitch picture-frame abounding right in the middle of something otherwise very staid and geometrical. But it is surely the newly prominent Dada element which really takes us by surprise. There are the familiar figures like Schwitters (some delightful fully loopy collages) and Hannah Höch, represented by some of her more gritty collages and by a couple of paintings which in the climate of the Transavanguardia could hardly look more up-to-the-minute. (Though of course if one of the Zeitgeist artists had painted them they would be far less well executed.) But even that other old stand-by Max Ernst comes up with some new tricks, especially in *La Femme Dada*, an unexpectedly sensuous gouache of 1920-21. Paul Citroën's *Woman in Window*, right next to it, achieves the same feat of

turning a human figure into a highly stylized, almost abstract, form, using a palette of primary colours and a composition that is both dynamic and balanced. The work is a testament to the Dadaist spirit of experimentation and the rejection of traditional artistic norms.

John Russell Taylor

## Dance

## Turning 'Sacre' into standard repertory

Béjart Gala  
TRM, Brussels

Sometime within the next 16 years, Maurice Béjart will need to find a new name for his company, because by 2001 the title *Ballet of the 20th Century* will be out of date. If that sounds too long-term a speculation, remember that it is already a quarter of a century since it all began in Brussels, and I doubt that many people then (even Béjart) would have given much for its prospects of surviving this far and, in the process, becoming one of the world's most travelled and most influential dance troupes.

The company, as a formal entity, began only in 1960, but the previous autumn when Béjart's small group was one of four avant-garde dance companies invited by Maurice Huisman, newly appointed director of the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, to perform there as part of his policy of trying to attract younger audiences into what had been a staid and dusty opera house. No danger of those adjectives any longer once Béjart, on Huisman's commission, had created his version of *Le Sacre du printemps* for dancers of the combined groups.

Inevitably *Sacre* had to be the cornerstone of the galas (four of them on successive nights, all sold out) that have just opened the jubilee season in Brussels. It has been, Béjart told me, "the only work we never had to revive because it was never out of the repertory for a single season". That must represent many hundred performances, but the company still dance it with no trace of routine.

From the opening with 22 men spread across the stage, crouched like animals, through their games to choose the victim, through the apprehensive ceremony of the women to

the huge copulative finale, there is not a moment when the tension slackens. Béjart's strength has always lain chiefly in his choreography for men, and with dancers such as Patrice Tournon as the chosen one, violently tormented, and Michel Cassard as the leader of the young men (the role Béjart danced when *Sacre* came to Sadler's Wells in 1960), the succession is in good hands.

Men were in the forefront in several other pieces representative of Béjart's work over the years. Jorge Donn made lucid the movements and, so far as anyone could, the metaphysics of a solo *Le Voyage* (1960) inspired by the Tibetan Book of the Dead. Richard Cragun, a guest star from Stuttgart, led the ensemble in a long, energetic sequence from *Messe pur le temps présent* (1967).

But you could never write off the women in Béjart's company. They are (uniquely among the world's big ballet companies) fewer in number and generally given less to do, but the best of them have always been very good indeed. On this occasion Chikahisa Natsuyama, through the innocent, joyous clarity of her dancing, outshone her able fellow guest from Tokyo, Masako Tada, in *Dichterliebe* (1978). This is a curious due to music mingling Nino Rota's cheerful circus tunes with Schumann, and shows a clown inspired by love of a young dancer to cast off his motley and follow true art even though he sees her as conventional.

Even more striking was Shosach Mirk, holding her own against Patrick Dupond in *Symphonie pour un homme seul* (1955). One of the earliest dances to *musique concrète* (a score by Pierre Henry and Pierre Schaeffer), this was Béjart's manifesto of what can be done with modern music, and no more decor than a rope to climb or swing on, to put the

feel of contemporary life into dance. Like almost anything that was once ultra-modern it has come to look dated. But, by presenting it scrupulously as a period piece, Béjart makes it work still. Dupond looks much like Béjart did then, and dances with his usual flamboyant presence, but while Mirk was on stage, transformed by a fringe, a red garb of a mouth and an all-black costume into *Femmes fatales*. I for one could not take my eyes off her.

To end the evening, Béjart presented the European premiere of a work that he produced four years ago in Rio de Janeiro: a danced and partly spoken version of Ionesco's play *The Chairs*. He himself performed in the original production with one of his former leading dancers, Laura Proença. For the new production, since he is still recovering from a hip operation, Béjart asked John Neumeier from Hamburg to partner Marcia Haydée from Stuttgart - probably the first time a choreographer has worked with a guest cast consisting entirely of ballet directors.

The two performers share the stage with what must be about four dozen chairs, and as many again hang overhead, massed like threatening clouds and finally descending as if to crush these aging adolescents who imagine they might be Tristan and Isolde.

The music, as you would guess from that allusion in the text, is from Wagner's opera, but only orchestral fragments which are at times overlaid or interrupted by speech or by silence. The first time the music stops, at the height of a great emotional climax, comes as a shock like cold water thrown in your face.

Neumeier wears an oversized dinner suit with no shirt; hanging loose, the jacket and

trousers make his athletic body look "situated". Haydée is dressed in a petticoat. Their clothes, simple, but with actions to make their ladies - the constant shifting of chairs, the ceremonial welcoming of imaginary guests, the high-flown speeches, the husband addresses "to his wife" (a pathetic "as they" are), the maintenance of a kind of dignity in their folly through the power of love.

The bulk of the speaking falls to Neumeier, who copes very well with the French text. He and Haydée, two enormous personalities, fill the theatre with their charge, and the instruction of the chairs, they create, conceived on a big scale but conveyed by meticulous detail of an inflexible hand there, the man swaying perilously on a chair or collapsing pitifully at the woman's feet, she posed with immense dignity across three chairs, or breaking from an embrace into an arabesque.

John Percival

## Concerts

## Petrified style

Stuttgart CO/  
Münchinger  
Festival Hall

Back in the good old days when Bach sounded like Bruckner, Karl Münchinger's Brandenburgs - the first I ever heard - were as heavy and as worthy as the black diets from which they emanated. His Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra has certainly moved with the times. Now the band of the 20 or so players has slumped down to the point of near-anorexia, the strings dry and reedy, the oboes and bassoons close-focused and quite respectable imitations of their eighteenth-century ancestors.

On Sunday night the orchestra's 40-year history and reputation for stylish playing attracted a warmly welcoming audience to a programme of Mozart and Schubert. But now, alas, style has petrified into stylism. Münchinger is an urbanely theatrical stage presence, with his debonair shock of white hair, his neatly choreographed bow, his sweeping receipt of the baton from a front-line player. The music-making continues the act. Fluttering, left-hand fingers restrain, at times almost erase, so that every crescendo becomes a candidate for the pianissimo prize, and every phrase-ending evaporates into thin air.

In Mozart's Symphony No 33

Hertfordshire CO/  
Colomer

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The first surprise among many in this concert was the size of the audience. Somehow, the Hertfordshire Chamber Orchestra managed to pack them in. The second was the quality of the playing. Only the orchestra did a slight mistake, but it was not that. The music was played with a clarity and a sense of direction that was rare in the professional colleagues.

But also most gratifying surprise was the virtuosity shown by the young players. We had a brilliant Second Chamber Symphony, too rarely partly because it is eclipsed by the seminal night of its natural companion work, the First Chamber Symphony. The young players were superb, and the orchestra was superb. The music was played with a clarity and a sense of direction that was rare in the professional colleagues.

Stephen Pettitt

## Jazz

## Promising new club

Ronnie Ross  
Bass Clef

Without atmosphere, a jazz club does not survive adolescence. Some places, such as Ronnie Ross's, endure long enough for the required ambience - a bohemian chic, a workaholic's soul, or all the history that has passed under the ceiling others in more of a hurry, try to purchase the stuff for themselves.

A jazz club cannot be built merely of exposed plumbing and arty portraits of musicians, however. Sometimes, as with Scott's, it helps that the place is run by a musician. Peter had a bass player, who studied, and performed with the late Lester Tristano, knows what the artist requires in more senses than one: he is also a recording engineer, with an understanding of what makes a room sound good, and the first compliment one can pay his ventures into club-owning is to say that the acoustics - the shape of his intimate auditorium, the excellent service to the quartet of Ronnie Ross, the eminent British baritone saxophonist.

Bass Clef is located in a basement beneath Ind's studio in Hoxton Square, close to Old Street station, just north of the City of London. An unlikely location, but once the doors are closed and the band is jumping it might just as well be Seventh

there were moments of sharp, frozen beauty: in the Andante, for example, where the lower strings were a glossy, continuous accompaniment for the violins' fragile aria. But too often preciously ruled, from the sharply demarcated species of staccato in the Minuetto to the desiccated counterpoint of the Finale.

Even less musical sap was in evidence in the K136 D major Divertimento, which lacked even the sustaining sonorities of the woodwind. It was rather like the lemon juice without the pancake: sharp, sour and insubstantial, with its tiny, tight vibrato and its acerbic rhythmic insistence. Schubert's Andante, in his Fifth Symphony, was rather less happy than Mozart's. Here Münchinger's tendency to hold back tempi ingratiatingly at this stage in the proceedings was taken to almost ludicrous extremes, as each phrase was wound down only to be started up time and again.

These were hardly the most auspicious circumstances for young Adeline Oprea's Mozart Violin Concerto No 3 in A. She is a highly strung player at the best of times; with only the most brittle of support, it was a case of dancing on broken glass. Sectional speed changes grew more edgy, more ragged, as the work progressed, and even the most well-meaning of ideas were hazarded against increasingly uncertain ensemble.

Hilary Finch

ive, because it is unarguably tonal; only when the composer re-embraced diatonic tonality in his last, American years did he take it up again.

This performance, directed as was the rest of the concert by the young Spanish conductor Edmon Colomer, began a trifle stiffly, as if the players were afraid of reaching the inner meaning of the notes. But for the gruffly expressionistic Concerto that follows, the opening Adagio they spring to life, and simply allowed themselves to flow with their cultivated, romantic sound into the eloquent sadness of the slow Adagio.

Otherwise there were two moments that involved guest soloists. Vanya Milanova, a concerto with great assurance, and an unfailingly sweet sound, though I would have preferred a performance altogether less smoothly rounded. And Monserat Caballé, who sang the contralto part in Schubert's *El Amor Brujo*, in composition, sang the same part in a small voice, but with the considerable orchestral contributions were managed with expert sympathy. There is no need to compromise any standards in this kind of thing.

Stephen Pettitt

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## SPECTRUM

A poll taken specially for *The Times* found that most people favoured a youth volunteer service. In Part 2 of the analysis, Colin Hughes examines the options

# Youth will be served – by helping others

"The Government is now very concerned that unemployment should no longer exist under the age of 18." Beneath those sparse, apparently simple words, lies a furious turmoil of debate.

For the moment, the debate is enigmatically, in reply to a question about whether or not the Government is ready to consider introducing a national scheme of community service for all young people, perhaps with a military option.

The opinion poll, carried out exclusively by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) for *The Times* and published yesterday, showed that opinion is divided on whether such a scheme should be compulsory or voluntary.

All the organizations promoting the idea of a British "all-in" Peace Corps for youth are adamant that it must be voluntary and must exclude any military options. They believe that any hint of coercion will turn young people off and emphasize that there is a flat contradiction between the notion of willing service to the community and compulsion.

On the last occasion the issue arose in Cabinet rooms, during the planning of the Youth Training Scheme, ministers concluded that even indirect "incentives" such as withdrawing supplementary benefit from teenagers who rejected more than three offers of a YTS place, would be politically unacceptable in Britain today.

Even a voluntary option which aimed to pull all young people into the community service net could, according to some estimates, cost more than £1,000m, which might

**'The scheme must not be futile makework, that would be a recipe for disillusioning an already frustrated youth'**

Professor David Marsland  
Brunel University

prove prohibitive for a government committed to reducing public expenditure.

Youth Call, the organization which yesterday published the first detailed research proving that places could be found for 300,000 full-time youth volunteers in social services, health, and education, fear that any further suggestion of compulsion will mean that the very organizations which would be expected to run such a scheme would leave it to rot on the ground.

They argue that such a scheme must have all-party support, with many on the left back the idea, their suspicions run deep.

In a parliamentary debate of 1981, Mr Michael Mearns, the left-wing Labour national executive member, and then a member of Youth Call, argued that voluntary work for young people should be "part of the training of life."

He hit out hard, however, at those who saw it as "forced labour, or the thin end of the nasty wedge of conscription."

As our poll yesterday showed, while older adults support compulsory service conscription, only one in four young people sympathize. Young people have, indeed, enthusiasm for the voluntary option. Interestingly more young men (75

per cent) than women (58 per cent) positively opposed "community service conscription". It was also clear from our poll that better-off people are more strongly opposed to military conscription: 55 per cent of upper-middle class people, against 54 per cent working class being in favour.

Nonetheless, the poll showed that few would disagree with Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, who re-awakened the issue earlier this year in a major speech to the Council for Social Democracy. "Why," he asked, "with so many unnecessary tasks unfulfilled, and unmatched needs, does our society accept that so many of its citizens should live in enforced idleness?"

He continued: "We are in danger of losing a whole generation of people, turned off from the society in which they live, because they have been deprived of the opportunity to contribute."

The result was that, when the SDP's "think-tank", the Tawney Society, produced its own Peace Corps proposals last month, they placed as much emphasis on what the scheme should not be, as on its positive merits.

Some 20 youth organizations, including the National Youth Bureau, Youth Aid, and the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, banded together four years ago in a loose alliance called Youth Choice precisely to fight plans that they suspect would lead to enforced youth service.

Mr Paul Lewis, director of Youth Aid, believes that Youth Call's plans are merely a way to "distract and disarm" a government tool for using cheap labour, depriving youth of skills, and weakening trade union influence. "It would cost at least £1,000m to set up such a national scheme. Why not spend that money on creating real jobs, with real training?" he asks.

To which Mr Kim Taylor, director of the philanthropic Gulbenkian Foundation and a leading advocate of national community service, responds: "Of course volunteering is cheap labour. But some essential tasks won't get done any other way."

As one of the first headmasters to start the now widespread practice of sending his Sevenoaks school pupils out of the classroom into the community 25 years ago, Mr Taylor is convinced that voluntary work can provide educational value which no training supervisor could achieve.

"All the evidence now suggests that employers are looking, not for specific skills which may be redundant in a few years time, but for evidence of personal qualities: energy, ability to work with other people, leadership, initiative. Young people are bored of being taught, they want to learn themselves."

Professor David Marsland, of Brunel University, who visited 70 schools, hospitals, and care institutions to compile the Youth Call report, repeatedly found young volunteers, who valued the experience, middle-aged but not old. While the latter often interfered with, bossy suggestions, young people just got on with the job.

Until yesterday sceptics have also been able to dismiss the plan as a "kite flying fantasy". They claim that a huge increase in youth volunteers will mean substituting paid professionals for unpaid ones. Young people have, indeed, enthusiasm for the voluntary option. Interestingly more young men (75



Service with a smile: a volunteer encourages a shy pupil at a London assessment centre

of Hertfordshire, Leeds education, and Croydon social services, to confirm that no existing jobs need be undermined.

He found "very little outright opposition" to suggestions that every school classroom could use a teaching assistant, that mentally handicapped hospitals could use up to 100 volunteers each, or that young volunteers could double the effectiveness of home helps. "The main problem is not finding opportunities, but persuading people that they are there," he says.

He warns, however, that the scheme must not be "little make-work" but the best recipe for disillusioning an already frustrated youth.

The most concrete costing of such a plan was made by the Tawney Society, who assumed paying volunteers at £3.00 an hour, just above minimum level. For 300,000 places they estimated the net cost would be £500m, taking benefit savings into account. The system would be run by the Home Office, with funds distributed among local agents "franchised" to run local schemes.

Professor Marsland is sceptical about existing voluntary groups and of launching such a large enterprise

from a standing start. He recommends pilot projects, in line with the Tawney Society, but emphasizes that a new national organization, on a similar scale to the Manpower Services Commission, would need to actively seek volunteer placements rather than wait for local groups, councils, health, and education authorities to come up with their own proposals.

To Dr Alec Dickson, a figure of British voluntary work, and founder of Community Service Volunteers and Voluntary Action Overseas, the Tawney Society's plans are wishful thinking. "Whole new voluntary groups would need to grow. Too many of those existing now are built on the conviction that service is something you do in your spare time. They are not capable of the imaginative leap which a scheme like this requires."

He also doubts that many young people will be inspired by services in social work or teaching, although our poll yesterday showed that those are the fields most young women are keen to undertake.

Our devious words, says Dr Dickson, have dwindled away demolished by Dutch elm disease and agricultural planning. Wild places of natural beauty are in danger of destruction from the

erosion of walkers' boots, wind, and rain. Coastlines are endangered. Teams of volunteers working full-time outdoors could add tens of thousands of places to Professor Marsland's estimates.

Each year local authorities are abused by a rural and northern populace, stranded by heavy snow-fall. Few other European countries have such a problem.

Equally, made-made in the eyes of soldiers and politicians, Nicholas Lyell, Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire, and a Youth Call member, is Britain's civil defence. Mr Lyell accepts a military service option will be unworkable, since the Armed Forces are too small to dilute their present strength.

When the Manpower Services Commission set up an armed forces YTS scheme, with 2,000 places, 3,000 young people applied. The willingness to "join up" is there, but only under the best of conditions.

Mr Lyell proposes a "home or civil defence" scheme, which would include a home or civil defence

"there can't be any questions he hasn't been asked." I wager there is some earnest American student doing a D Phil on the place of rail transport in the oeuvre of Graham Greene.

"I bet *The Observer* is doing that at this very moment," said the young man dolefully.

Curious word, doleful. It looks as if it should mean in an unemployed sort of way. That was certainly how the young man appeared. His anorak seams had started to split and you could not tell what colour his shoes had once been. Although young, he already looked drab and seedy.

Seedy? The one word I had resolved not to use to Graham Greene. Everyone knew how much he hated the idea of Greenland, the feeling that he had created a

world of seediness and dingy hotels, whereas he claimed only to describe what he saw around him. It suddenly occurred to me that everyone knew pretty much what Graham Greene thought about everything, and I felt a lot better about not talking to him. "So how are you going to get round not meeting him?" said the young man.

"I am going to write about an interesting failure, to interview Graham Greene," I said with dignity, and left him standing there. As I went out into the street, I almost knocked over an old man shuffling in. He looked vaguely familiar.

It was only at Heathrow that it clicked. I had almost knocked over Graham Greene. I have now placed an order for a certain railway magazine to see if the young man brought it off.

## THE MORI/TIMES POLL

These tables have been repeated from part one of the series, because *The Times* did not reach its full readership yesterday due to a fire at its printing plant.

● Do you think the government should or should not introduce a scheme for all young people to do compulsory community service when they leave school?

	Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
SHOULD	41	28	35	32	44	58	54
SHOULD NOT	53	66	59	61	51	39	37
DON'T KNOW	6	6	6	7	4	3	9

(Those who answered "should not" or "don't know" to question one were then asked):

● Do you think the government should or should not introduce a scheme for all young people to do voluntary community service when they leave school?

	Total	15-24-year-olds
SHOULD	66	78
SHOULD NOT	25	17
DON'T KNOW	5	3
NO REPLY	4	1

● The proportion of those who supported either voluntary or compulsory community service, by percentage within each age group:

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
SHOULD	84	78	70	78	87	84

● Would you on balance agree or disagree that "All young people should have to do national service in the armed forces?"

	Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
AGREE	45	26	34	45	55	57	64
DISAGREE	45	68	55	43	38	35	22
NEITHER DON'T KNOW, OR NO REPLY	10	6	11	12	7	8	14

● We then asked MORI to ask the following three questions of only those aged 15 to 24. If there were a community service scheme, which of these would you prefer to do, if you took part?

	All youth	Young Men	Young Women
Helping elderly people	15	13	17
Teaching young children	32	14	49
Improving the inner-city environment	13	20	6
Working on a countryside conservation project	23	34	12
Helping handicapped people	19	14	25
None of these, or don't know	9	4	3

● Which of these would give you the strongest incentive to do community service?

	%age
Get a job	42
Stay on at school or college	40
Join the armed forces	9
Take part in community service	4
Don't know	5

● If you were paid the same amount of money for doing each of the things on this list, which would you most prefer to do between the age of 16 and 18?

	%age
Get a job	42
Stay on at school or college	40
Join the armed forces	9
Take part in community service	4
Don't know	5

option, training young people in use of small weapons, civil order, and

Orkney Islands.

In 1933 Franklin Roosevelt tackled the Great Depression and

discovered by enlisting 250,000 semi-

destitute and unemployed young

men into a Civilian Conservation

Corps, he achieved the "Take Action"

They planted 2,000 million trees,

built 46,000 bridges, 126,000 miles

of road, and set up 300 state parks.

Today, today, grandfathers use

these children's skeletons to see a

plaque which marks their work, and

say "I did that." Dr Dickson adds: "A similar investment by our young today, whether they are unemployed, or seeking that vital experience of life between school and college, would still be bearing fruit well into the next century."

## Tomorrow

Voluntary service now and models for the future

Graham Greene has always disliked being interviewed or going on television, and when I went to his small Antibes flat on the occasion of his eightieth birthday it was no exception. He refused to see me.

That, perhaps, is putting it too bluntly. The fact is that I had no interview arranged with Mr Greene and I also went to the wrong flat. I did not quite know what to expect when I came face to face with Mr Greene for the first time, but I certainly did not expect a florid, moustachioed man in his forties and a string vest.

"M Greene? Oh là là, toujours la presse pour M Greene," he grumbled. "Il faut que je déménage. Il habite à côté." This last accompanied by a gesture at a nearby flat. I rang there too.

"Il n'est pas là," said the man, reappearing. "Il est à Paris. Interview avec Martin Amis, je crois."

A pang of dull jealousy smote me, though without drawing blood. There was, after all, something rather Greeneish about going to the wrong town to interview him and I felt like one of his characters, conscious of failure but not yet without hope. And if Mr Greene really disliked interviews, was I not being of more use to him by not interviewing him than Martin Amis, who was inflicting something unpleasant on him?

I have always felt it rather ironic that Graham Greene should become immensely successful through writing about people who were anything but – in fact, this was one of the questions I

## Enough to make me Greene with envy

moreover... Miles Kingston

had prepared to ask him. I wondered if his French neighbour had any views on this. It might be something of a scoop to interview a neighbour of Greene's.

Before I could make up my mind, a young man in shabby clothes appeared at my side and rang the Frenchman's bell. He reappeared, still in the string vest.

"Um, excusez-moi, je cherche Monsieur Greene," said the young man. It was as far as he got.

"Pas là. Demandez à côté. Fiché-moi la paix." And the door was closed again.

"He's not there," I translated to the bemused young man. "He's in Paris, talking to *The Observer*."

"Oh, hell. I was rather gambling on getting a bit of a scoop there."

The young man turned out to be a freelance writer for a railway magazine, hoping to interview Greene about his experiences on trains, and what they had meant to his writing. He felt that the unusualness of the approach would stir Greene's attention, though I doubted it.

"In his long life," I said,

"there can't be any questions he hasn't been asked." I wager there is some earnest American student doing a D Phil on the place of rail transport in the oeuvre of Graham Greene.

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## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 460)

### ACROSS

- 1 Tusked sea creature (6)
- 5 Dung (4)
- 8 Power (5)
- 9 Consumed by use (7)
- 11 Wicked action (8)
- 13 Melt (4)
- 15 Orchestra manager (13)
- 17 Cupid (4)
- 18 Dejected person (8)
- 21 Discolour (7)
- 22 Portion (5)
- 23 Fog, smoke mix (4)
- 24 Edible tuber (6)

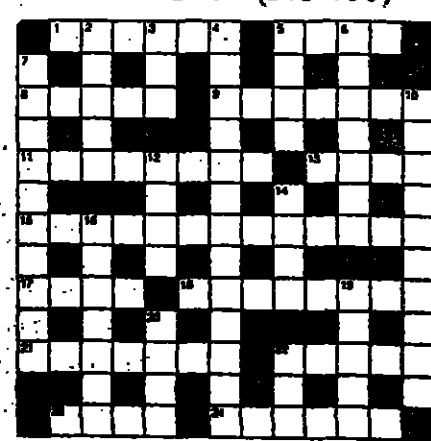
### DOWN

- 2 Portend (5)
- 3 Decay (3)
- 4 Fair play (13)
- 5 Dumb (4)
- 6 Looped needlework (10)
- 7 Railway ridge (10)
- 12 Not warm (4)
- 14 Clenched hand (4)

### SOLUTION TO No 459

ACROSS: 1 Picot 4 Deplete 8 Civic 9 Sacrist 10 Latitude 11 Lean 13 Whereabouts 17 Rare 18 Straight 21 Balding 22 Hoick 23 Descend 24 Noted

DOWN: 1 Pickle 2 Civic 3 Tractum 4 Disadvantaged 5 Pack 6 Evident 7 Extant 12 Jonathan 14 Hurdles 15 Probed 16 Staked 19 Grist 20 Mile



16 TV bulletin man 16 Computer plan (7)  
19 Put up (5)  
20 Flight limb (4)  
22 Cannabis (3)

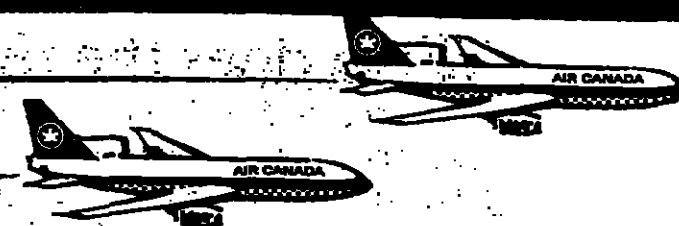
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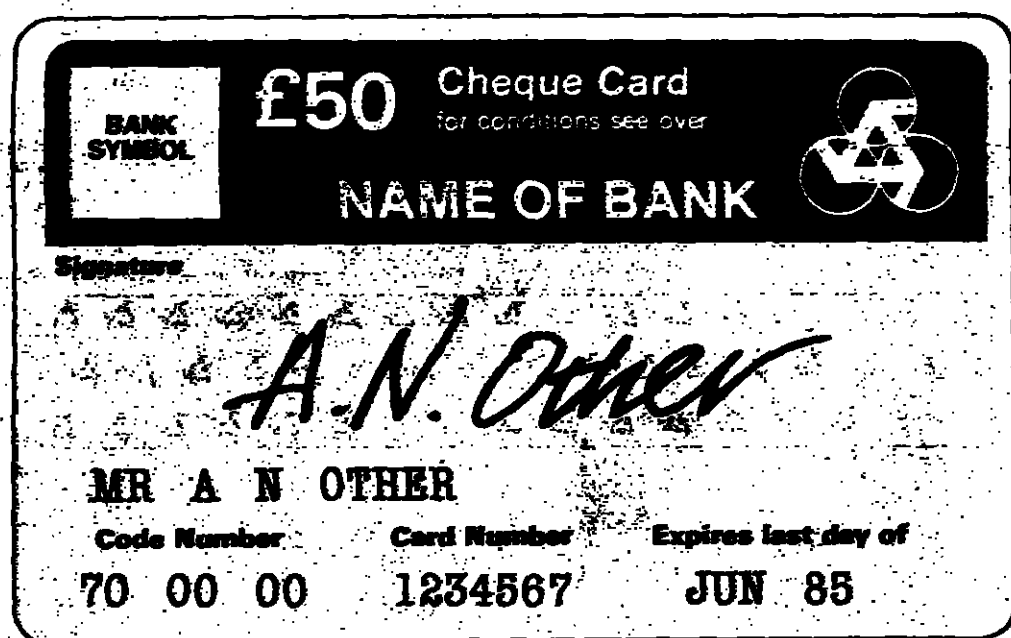
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# NO PEACE FOR THE WICKED



On the left, the existing cheque card. On the right, the new-look cheque card.

The existing card was introduced 15 years ago. While it has made cheque card fraud difficult, criminals have become more determined and ingenious. With the result that, in 1983, cheque card fraud losses ran to over £20,000,000.

The new-look card, however, can't be copied or changed without showing obvious signs of alteration.

To make it even more difficult for the criminal, the new card has an ingenious hologram in the lower right-hand corner. (You can look 'into' it and see the words 'Bank Card', a symbol matching the one in the top right-hand corner of the card, and the figure '£50').

So, with a little help from you, life is going to become very difficult for criminals.

## What does the retailer need to know?

The card works in much the same way as the existing card (the Conditions of Use are set out on the back). Of course, it is still up to retail staff to check the details of the card and the cheque before carrying out a transaction. The retailer's vigilance in checking the details of the card against the cheque itself – particularly the signature – will be crucial to the success of the new card in checking fraud.

Incidentally, a £50 reward is normally paid for the recovery of a defaced, altered or forged cheque card.

The Banks have already sent a package with details of the new card and full instructions to over 3/4 million retail outlets. Retailers who haven't received theirs yet should contact us at the address below, or enquire at their bank.

## What about the old card?

The new card is in circulation as from October 1st, but it will take some time before every cheque card holder is issued with one. So in the meantime, provided they are still valid, all current cheque cards should be accepted until they are replaced during 1985.

Card holders need take no action themselves; they will receive the new card automatically from their own banks before their current card expires.

## And the future?

With this new card, the co-operation of card holders, and continued vigilance from retail staff, we can make life so difficult for the criminal that cheque card fraud just won't pay.

Good news for all of us.  
Bad news for the villain.

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Bank Cheque Card Committee  
10 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AP. Telephone: 01-283 8866





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Stemmed candlesticks. Large 30 cm £26.50 (£1.10)

Medium 26 cm £24.50 (£1.10)

Compote. 13 cm £26.95 (£1.10)

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Frosted scroll handles. Made in France. 25 cm high £68 (£4.50)

"Gourmet" tumbler with frosted base. Made in UK. 10 cm £5.25 (£1.10)

"Snow Flake" swizzle stick with frosted design. Made in Taiwan. 15 cm long. Box of 6 £5.95 (£1.10)

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Swinging Blackpool

The Labour conference, condemning police violence on the picket lines yesterday, omitted to mention violence in the foyer of Blackpool's Imperial Hotel on Sunday night. Brian Wilson, a member of the Scottish Labour party's national executive, spotted Anthony Looch, the *Daily Telegraph's* parliamentary correspondent, checking a copy of the *Telegraph* and failed to sing the national anthem in church that morning. Wilson accused Looch of being a muckracker and "prostitute of the press" and threw a glass of whisky in his face. The normally mild-mannered Looch lashed out, breaking Wilson's spectacles. The two were finally parted by the Imperial's management. "I don't regret clouting him," said Looch yesterday. "I wish I had hit him harder."

● Is nothing sacred? The Blackpool rock on sale at the Winter Gardens is run through with the words "Tories Out".

### Frown Imperial

While the bulk of Labour's 29-strong national executive committee decline at the party's expense in the Imperial Hotel (double rooms £56), Denis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, is paying £10 a night - out of his own pocket - in a B and B. Skinner, who finds the idea of his NEC colleagues staying at the Imperial "abhorrent" and "elitist", can ill afford this principled stand. For the past seven months his MP's salary has been paid direct to the NUM and the families of striking miners.

● Robert Maxwell appeared to have one supporter amid a roomful of hecklers when he addressed a Blackpool fringe meeting on Sunday - a woman who applauded all he said. Intrigued, left-wing Hackney MP Brian Sedgmore questioned her - and discovered she was the wife of Labour's right-wing chief whip, Michael Cocks.

### Flying high

The power of the press. Yesterday the diary reproduced Walter Crane's historic electricians' union banner, which had been barred from Blackpool because Labour conference organizers thought that, by hanging it, the party would be endorsing the "right-wing" led EPTU. Today the banner is in Blackpool. Terry McCarthy, director of the National Museum of Labour History, which had agreed to lend it, tells me that when party leaders heard of my inquiries, emergency instructions - believed to have come from Neil Kinnock himself - were given, ordering the banner to be taken immediately to Blackpool. "In a panda car if necessary," it was put in a hired van and driven overnight from London by the museum's curator, Bernadette Gillow. "Absurd is not the word," said McCarthy yesterday.



Barry Fantoni

### Pull together

The NUM's Switch on at Six campaign urging the use of off-peak electricity to deplete power station coal stocks, now asks supporters to flush lavatories after 6pm. "This helps to activate sewage pumps which are high users of electricity."

● Former Scotland Yard commander Albert Wootton knows in his heyday as the Grey Fox because of his cunning, could be facing his toughest case yet. Now security chief at the Sun, he is investigating the disappearance of a pile of photographs of topless models to be used in the next Sun calendar. "Where do you start?" he asked me.

### Double vision

Spectator subscribers received an unsolicited mailshot yesterday from Alexander Chancellor, the magazine's former editor, inviting them to subscribe to the revamped *Time and Tide*, which he now edits. Readers who, like myself, object to the intrusion of mailshots, will doubtless speculate how Chancellor got his hands on the *Spectator's* subscription list. Could the answer lie in *Time and Tide's* telegraphic address: "Watergate, London? Far from it. The *Spectator*, said the addresses of its readers to Chancellor for £250. And what does Chancellor do? He promises the mailshot that his new baby will "deal at greater depth with a wider range of subjects than is normally possible in the *Spectator*". And his writers? Principally: old *Spectator* retainers - Ferdie Mount, Richard Ingrams, Auberon Waugh, Paul Johnson et al.

# Belgrano: there was no alternative

The Belgrano controversy drags on, wearying the great majority who have long understood the military imperative that convinced responsible ministers that HMS Conqueror should be authorized to attack. It is difficult to believe that the motives of those who still doubt the relative unimportance of the Belgrano's course at any particular time are other than political, but it might help them clear their minds if some of the professional aspects were spelt out in more detail.

A commanding officer making contact with the enemy reports to his operational commander in the traditional form: "What, where, whether, when." "Whether" is an estimation of the enemy's present course and speed. It is no sure indication of his future movement.

All that can be said with certainty when the signal is received after a variable delay - that the enemy must be within a circle whose centre is the reported position (where) and whose radius is the enemy's known maximum speed (30 knots in the case of the Belgrano) multiplied by the time that has elapsed since "when".

This circle is called the "furthest-on circle" and it expands as time passes. The sensible operational commander, which Admiral Woodward certainly was, must take account of the most dangerous possibility, that the enemy could be at the point on the circumference of the circle nearest to him.

Let me ask the doubters to put themselves in the position of the War Cabinet on Sunday, May 2, 1982, in possession of all the intelligence that is summarized in paragraphs 1 to 8 of the annex to the Prime Minister's letter of September 19 to Mr George Foulkes, MP (report, September 20), but with none of the information now available with hindsight.

Particularly fresh in ministers' minds are the air attacks on our ships the previous day, the reported detection and attack on an Argentine submarine close to the task force, and knowledge that virtually all the Argentine fleet is at sea. They are aware of the intelligence appreciation that the Argentines are attempting a pincer movement on the task force.

His defensive approach has been crucially influenced by the writings of Eric Hobsbawm, to which he frequently refers both in private and in public. Hobsbawm, a distinguished Marxist historian and a leading member of the British Communist Party, has argued in a number of influential speeches and articles that the Labour Party needs to adopt a new approach if it is to reverse its 30 years of almost continuous electoral decline. Labour's crisis, he argues, is rooted in the decline of its manual working class base, increasing consumer individualism and the growing sectionalism of trade unions. The Labour Party, in his view, must learn to sing a new tune if it is to renew its electoral appeal. Instead of its traditional emphasis on class politics, it should seek to build a popular front embracing a broad spectrum of opinion and even be willing, if necessary, to form a pact with the Alliance at the next election.

While Neil Kinnock has firmly rejected an electoral deal with the Alliance, he broadly accepts the thinking that leads up to it. His principal aim as leader has been to rebuild the Labour Party as a people's party with a broad cross-sectional appeal. This partly explains his anxiety to distance himself from Arthur Scargill. It also accounts for the constant reiteration of two themes in his speeches during his first year as leader - the Government's failure to reduce unemployment and the Labour Party's long-established freedoms. It has been his bad luck that the divisive miners' strike has partly drowned out his attacks on the Government, and cut across his aim of mobilizing a "broad democratic alliance" against it.

But it has not only been bad luck that has tripped Kinnock in his first year. The analysis that informs his strategic thinking is also flawed.

But while there is clearly some validity in Hobsbawm's analysis, his bleak determinism is encouraging Labour's new leadership to be overcautious. Hobsbawm's central argument that Labour is in decline due to deep-seated social change cannot

Give us the tools, said Churchill, and we will finish the job. But the work of *Time and Tide* is unlikely ever to be done. The Tool and Trades History Society, barely a year old, has set out to provide a forum in which the tools, the techniques and the social circumstances of pre-industrial technology can be recorded and investigated.

This curiously appealing lot seem to be managing rather more elegantly than the unpretentious objects of its obsession might at first suggest. Volume one of its possibly annual journal, and the newsletter, look good and perform their appointed functions smoothly, just like the old artefacts and artificers whose shades grace their pages.

"These subjects are not new," the magazine says. "In a piece-meal way they have attracted attention over a long period and in many different contexts but, interrelated though they are, they seem never to have coalesced into a single, organic field



Lord Lewin, Chief of the Defence Staff during the Falklands war, puts the military case for sinking the Argentine cruiser and argues that all subsequent evidence has shown the Cabinet decision was right

They have been briefed on the limitations of communicating with submarines deep in the South Atlantic. The Chief of Defence Staff gives details of HMS Conqueror's report that she is in contact with the Belgrano and asks for political approval to attack. This is given.

Would the doubters have wished to apply a caveat to the decision? If so, what? "Do not attack if she is steaming west?" But the Belgrano and her escorts remain a threat as long as they are aloft and undamaged. Course and speed can be changed in minutes. They may split and go in different directions. That HMS Conqueror will remain in contact cannot be guaranteed. Communication between the submarine and Northwood is far from immediate. In war, opportunities must be taken while they exist; there may not be a second chance.

At 3.40 pm on May 2, Northwood received an amplifying report from HMS Conqueror, still in touch with the Belgrano and her escorts. The position gave a new datum for further-on circles, this, together with course and speed, gave an indication that the Argentine ships were moving relatively slowly westward. None of this was reported to ministers, in my view correctly.

But, suppose this latest information had been reported, what action would the doubters expect the ministers to take? Cancel the previous approval to attack? There is no new intelligence of Argentine intentions, on which to base a rescission. At 30 knots, the Belgrano could still reach our ships

during the night. Recently refuelled, she might be preparing to pass south of the task force to attack our recently reestablished small garrison in South Georgia, protected by a single frigate.

Admiral Woodward had no reconnaissance aircraft to warn him of the Belgrano's approach other than anti-submarine helicopters, busy against another very real threat. He had no direct communication with HMS Conqueror and was feeling somewhat exposed.

To carry the hypothesis further: suppose, ministers, against strong military advice, did decide to withdraw approval to attack. They would have been reminded that the signal reversing the order could take some hours to reach HMS Conqueror (we know now that the original signal took more than four hours from decision to reception). Since, when the permission to attack was received, the commanding officer of HMS Conqueror would immediately start the tactical manoeuvres for his approach to a firing position, these would be incompatible with exposing an aerial to receive further signals - it would be virtually certain that the attack would be completed before the cancellation order was received.

We now have much more information about Argentine actions and intentions on May 1 and 2 than were then available. From Admiral Lombardo's appearance on *Panorama* on April 16 we know that the Argentine fleet had been ordered to attack the task force and the Admiral Woodward's assessment

that it was attempting a pincer attack was indeed correct.

We also know from Admiral Lombardo that, Super, Etendard aircraft, armed with Exocet missiles, had taken off from shore bases on May 1, but that the attack failed because the necessary in-flight refuelling was unsuccessful. We know that, because lack of wind prevented the launching of the Skyhawk aircraft from the Argentine carrier, the warships were called back; Captain Bonzo of the Belgrano tells us that he had been ordered to a waiting position and was conducting "anti-submarine tactics" on passage, presumably because he thought he might be attacked.

Against this must be set the present knowledge that the Peruvian president was putting forward what, in the light of the detailed formulae that had been exchanged, and dismissed in the Haig shuttle, can only be described as tentative proposals for further negotiations. There has been no suggestion that the Argentine command rescinded the orders for their own ships and submarines to attack because this initiative was in progress - and they certainly knew about it while we did not. They do not appear to have been concerned about the effect the torpedoing of a British warship by an Argentine submarine on May 2 might have had on the British attitude to negotiations.

If all this had been known by ministers at the time, surely it could only have reinforced their resolve that, for the better safety of our own people, the opportunity to remove the Belgrano from the Argentine order of battle should be taken.

That the Belgrano should be sunk with such heavy loss of life is indeed tragic, but the responsibility lies with course and speed which launched the invasion of the Falklands, and which, when called upon by the United Nations to withdraw, poured in reinforcements, demonstrating that what it had intended to hold. These men are now under trial in Argentina for crimes against their own people. Which of our politicians would have been prepared to take the risk that the Falkland Islanders should be left under their administration?

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## James Curran challenges Labour's 'broad front' advisers

# Why Kinnock must take a chance

Neil Kinnock has shrugged off the latest adverse Gallup-Poll findings - revealing a sharp drop in his personal standing as well as in support for the Labour Party - as being merely a transient blip in the ratings caused by the miners' strike. While this may be correct, the downturn in the polls should prompt him to think again about the broad campaigning strategy he has adopted.

His defensive approach has been crucially influenced by the writings of Eric Hobsbawm, to which he frequently refers both in private and in public. Hobsbawm, a distinguished Marxist historian and a leading member of the British Communist Party, has argued in a number of influential speeches and articles that the Labour Party needs to adopt a new approach if it is to reverse its 30 years of almost continuous electoral decline. Labour's crisis, he argues, is rooted in the decline of its manual working class base, increasing consumer individualism and the growing sectionalism of trade unions. The Labour Party, in his view, must learn to sing a new tune if it is to renew its electoral appeal. Instead of its traditional emphasis on class politics, it should seek to build a popular front embracing a broad spectrum of opinion and even be willing, if necessary, to form a pact with the Alliance at the next election.

While Neil Kinnock has firmly rejected an electoral deal with the Alliance, he broadly accepts the thinking that leads up to it. His principal aim as leader has been to rebuild the Labour Party as a people's party with a broad cross-sectional appeal. This partly explains his anxiety to distance himself from Arthur Scargill. It also accounts for the constant reiteration of two themes in his speeches during his first year as leader - the Government's failure to reduce unemployment and the Labour Party's long-established freedoms. It has been his bad luck that the divisive miners' strike has partly drowned out his attacks on the Government, and cut across his aim of mobilizing a "broad democratic alliance" against it.

But it has not only been bad luck that has tripped Kinnock in his first year. The analysis that informs his strategic thinking is also flawed.

But while there is clearly some validity in Hobsbawm's analysis, his bleak determinism is encouraging Labour's new leadership to be overcautious. Hobsbawm's central argument that Labour is in decline due to deep-seated social change cannot

Give us the tools, said Churchill, and we will finish the job. But the work of *Time and Tide* is unlikely ever to be done. The Tool and Trades History Society, barely a year old, has set out to provide a forum in which the tools, the techniques and the social circumstances of pre-industrial technology can be recorded and investigated.

This curiously appealing lot seem to be managing rather more elegantly than the unpretentious objects of its obsession might at first suggest. Volume one of its possibly annual journal, and the newsletter, look good and perform their appointed functions smoothly, just like the old artefacts and artificers whose shades grace their pages.

"These subjects are not new," the magazine says. "In a piece-meal way they have attracted attention over a long period and in many different contexts but, interrelated though they are, they seem never to have coalesced into a single, organic field



be readily reconciled with what has happened elsewhere. During the period when electoral support for the British Labour Party was nose diving, the left romped home with more than 50 per cent of the vote in Austria (1979), Finland (1966), France (1981), Greece (1981), Portugal (1976), Spain (1982), Sweden (1982) and Norway (1969), white collar and white blouse workers, the sharpening division between workers in routine jobs and the "career class", and the enormous growth of public sector employment are only some of the social changes which have aided the left in much of Europe and which potentially could aid the left in Britain.

The Labour Party is not in a position of deep crisis, undermined by remorseless social processes to which it can respond only by inching

cautiously and offensively into the middle ground of British politics. On the contrary, there are powerful social currents which make it possible for an unashamedly socialist party, responsive to these trends,

Kinnock's leadership has already laid the basis for Labour's recovery. When he took over, the anti-Conservative vote had just been split - 26/28 per cent in the general election and commentators were writing off, with seeming justification, the Labour Party's future prospects. Now that Labour has closed much of the gap between it and the Conservative Party, Labour's credibility as the principal opposition party has been restored.

This stems, in part, from Neil Kinnock's sure touch as a party tactician. The reselection of MPs is potentially an issue which could tear the Labour Party apart, as it did under Michael Foot's leadership. Yet the contrast between the two leaders' handling of the issue could not be more different.

Kinnock, on the other hand, has wrong-footed and divided the left in the constituencies by urging a voluntary extension of the franchise in the reselection of MPs. He has offered a helping hand to right-wing MPs without becoming their unpopular champion.

But a strategy based on reconciling internal party divisions and identifying the common denominator of anti-Thatcher opposition in the country is unfortunately not enough. Many opponents of Government remain highly sceptical about the ability of a future Labour government headed by Kinnock to do any better in reducing unemployment and suspect that it would do much worse in handling inflation.

Heading a more united party in attacks on the Conservative administration produces, in these circumstances, only a limited electoral response.

Neil Kinnock needs to be as much concerned in his second year as leader with developing and presenting Labour's economic policies as in attacking the Government. His first move should be to deliver a series of keynote speeches in which he sets out in detail how a future government would set about modernizing the British economy. Only passionate and persuasive advocacy of a radical alternative, sustained over a number of years, can help to dispel the current cynicism which, more than public reaction to picket line violence, stands in the way of Labour's recovery.

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Roger Scruton

# The Pope musters his divisions

Set against the background of world events, the Pope's denunciation of "liberation theology" may seem unimportant - as unimportant as the Bishop of Durham's carefully stage-managed apostasies, or Dean Cyprian's tub-thumping repudiation of his faith. In fact, however, the Pope's gesture is one of the most significant developments in the Christian Church since the second Vatican Council.

For the first time in recent years a Christian leader has recognized what has been obvious to unbelievers for decades: that Marxism is a religion, and that it is as incompatible with Christian thought and practice as the religion of Khomai or the worship of the sun. Moreover, Marxism is a primitive religion, unable to distance itself from the busy nothingness of this world, unable to introduce either clarity or serenity into the minds of those the supreme consolation of a transcendent God. It is a religion of superstition, clothing the world in violence, and feeding upon human sacrifice.

Where the Marxist sees "liberation", the Christian sees only murder, terror, and self-justifying sin. Poverty, hunger - even death itself - all these features of the human condition which true religion forbids us to accept, are the Marxist's demonic outpourings. His god History roams the world in search of abstract justice, and where History alights the blood of the innocent must flow. His church is the most bigoted that the world has known, and his inquisition the most murderous and implacable, tolerating no government except Marxist theocracy, and extinguishing opposition at whatever cost.

Like every primitive religion, Marxism is haunted by imaginary devils. "Capitalism", "imperialism", "deviationism", "revisionism", "infantile leftism", "fascism", everywhere in the path of the Marxist lie dark and inscrutable enemies, and without the benefit of constant incantation, he must surely be waylaid by them and deprived of his soul. Those in the grip of this superstition must therefore constantly fortify themselves with the most astonishingly inventive "word magic" of the Marxist: an attempt to "appropriate nature", to summon the forces of History against the enemy. When he calls you a "bourgeois fascist", McCarthyite cold-warrior" he gives vent to a superstitious fear of your disagreement, and like every person in the grip of superstitious terror, he is dangerous. It was just such a terror that once prompted Khrushchev to leap on to the rostrum of the United Nations and cry "We will bury you!" This was neither a prediction, nor a decision. It was a spell.

Let us be thankful that a Christian leader has at last affirmed the self-evident truth, that poverty, inequality and "exploitation" are legacies of original sin, whereas the Marxist determination to abolish them involves a new sin of our own. The author is editor of *The Salisbury Review*.

Peter Kellner

# Beside the seaside - or Battersea?

Stanley Holloway had a particularly menacing way of describing Blackpool as "full of fresh air and fun"; he made it sound only slightly more appealing than a hi-de-hi camp in January, and almost as dangerous as Kabul after curfew. I refuse to accept that Mr Holloway was simply applying his skills in black comedy. I suspect he really hated the place.

For those who fear another sour dissertation on the town's hotels, restaurants and illuminations, fear not. Others with more experience, have said it all before. Besides, I only come on the even-numbered years when the excellent company of Labour Party delegates eases the agony. Like most sensible Conservative MPs, I find Tories gathered together en masse far too brash, raucous and uncivilized - just like the town itself.

Perhaps it would be bearable if party conferences, as was the custom, were held by the seaside, even Blackpool, in May or June. Labour conferences were traditionally late-spring affairs until a few years after the war.

But then some masochist decided to move the conference to the first week of October. So we walk past the deserted beaches, trying to avoid the wind and spray, from bedroom to conference to fringe meeting to bar and back to bedroom again, pretending, not normally very successfully, to enjoy it.

If the Labour Party, or any other, were to plan its conference from scratch, it is inconceivable that it would choose Blackpool in October. Quite apart from its intrinsic lack of appeal, it is absurdly remote. It is 50 miles nearer to London than Newcastle upon Tyne, but the fastest train takes 20 minutes longer. And, if you set off for Blackpool from other parts of the country, the journey can take substantially longer.

Norwich is only 190 miles away as the crow flies, but the fastest train journey takes six hours 14 minutes. Hull is even nearer - a mere 120 miles, but British Rail assures me that by the time you have changed at Leeds and Manchester, the absolute minimum time it takes to go by train is five hours 21 minutes. London and Edinburgh are three times as far apart in miles, but actually closer in rail travelling time.

Then there is the expense. Even if Blackpool were the cheapest seaside resort in Britain, almost everyone who goes there would still have to pay a substantial sum in hotel bills or rented rooms. Television companies and Fleet Street newspapers need not worry, but many others do: delegates from constituency parties that survive on lotteries and jumble sales; and the Labour Party itself

which, though short of money, spends thousands of pounds each year taking a large part of its London-based staff to the seaside.

Ah, London. When it comes to geography, as opposed to economics, I am an unrepentant capitalist. It is easier and quicker for more people to get to London than anywhere else in Britain. Many conference-goers, including each party's headquarters staff, already live there, so the costs of holding the conference would be dramatically reduced.

Many other people who do not live in London have friends or relations who do, and could be asked to provide a bed for conference week. And for those who choose to spend their evenings doing something other than attend fringe meetings, or who wish to stay on for a few days after the conference has ended, there is a greater variety of both mainstream and minority culture to enjoy than probably anywhere else in Europe.

Above all, London is where power lies. The home of Parliament, the Civil Service and trade unions, big corporations and trade unions. Political parties that are serious about power should be drawn to where it is exercised, not retreat to the country's impotent edges.

The conventional response to this is to say that London may be where power is concentrated, but that is wrong. Britain is far too centralized a nation, or group of nations, parties should demonstrate their commitment to spreading power by getting away from the capital and out into the "real" world where the policies of the government, especially this one, collide with the aspirations of ordinary people.

I question this argument on two grounds. The first is that, whatever happens at party conferences, communication at any serious level with the local inhabitants is not one of them. It is not because party officials or conference delegates or visiting journalists are necessarily aloof and blinkered: it is simply that they are, quite properly, preoccupied with communicating with one another.

The second reason is that nobody who wanted to locate a party conference in the midst of Britain's run-down industry or inner-city tensions would pick Blackpool, even less Brighton. If Toxteth or Glasgow or Consett were chosen, I could appreciate the reason. As it is, I am spending this week in Blackpool wishing I were somewhere more sensible - somewhere like the site of the 1944 party conference, which prepared the ground for Labour's great post-war victory: Central Hall, Westminster.

The author is political editor of *The New Statesman*.





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## A HAUNTING VOTE

Mr Eric Hammond, the leader of the Electricians Union, who was booed and hissed even before he reached the rostrum at Blackpool yesterday said almost everything that needed to be said to and about the Labour Conference. "The cult of violence will haunt this movement for years to come," At this point he was drowned in a wave of hostility until Mr Eric Hoffer, from the Chair, appealed for him to be heard on the grounds (advanced, it seemed without intended irony) that it was a Labour Conference which had basic tolerance. That is about the last description that could be rationally applied to the mood of the Conference yesterday which greeted Mr Scargill with a prolonged standing ovation and threw itself not simply behind the miners' industrial case in this dispute, but also behind the NUM leader's intimidatory methods of seeking to win it.

Mr Tony Benn also made it absolutely clear when he answered the debate for the national executive committee yesterday that the party's leadership had no words of criticism against Mr Scargill. The NEC (in spite of Mr Kinnock's tactical misgivings) had endorsed the NUM's motion as it stood, including the assertion that the government's policies involved unlawful actions by the police, organized violence against the miners and the unconstitutional use of a nationally controlled police. In case anybody should have any doubts about where the NEC stood Mr Benn officially declared the party's position. There was no criticism of the NUM for its handling of the dispute; no criticism of the miners who had been "provoked" to violence; no wish to nudge them towards compro-

mise. To Mr Benn, the miners were fighting for everyone from the young unemployed to the blacks harassed by police, and including "us all".

Yesterday's session on the miners' strike and police harassment left no doubt about how the activists who now control the Labour Party see this dispute. Any claim that the miners were striking in the NUM's interests was renounced by Mr Scargill himself; they were, he said, fighting not for the NUM but "against the whole concept of this government's economic policy". In other words, it was nakedly a political strike, and nobody minded that Mr Scargill had manipulated it with insurrectionist methods. To counter the public's rejection of these methods virtually every speaker yesterday stood truth on its head with the honourable exceptions of Mr Hammond, and, in his more gingerly way, of Mr Bassett who advised the conference to keep it as an industrial dispute.

Picket line violence was extenuated on the grounds that (in the words of Mr Ron Todd, of the Transport Workers) there are many forms of violence other than cuts and bruises: there was the "economic violence" that destroys jobs; and "the state violence" which put pressure on miners' families. Mr Ray Buckton of ASLEP said that "the kind of violence" he was opposed to was that "against us ordinary working class people". The rhetoric of the day presented it as a class struggle in which batons and "Gestapo-type methods" were used. One striking miner, moving a resolution on the police actually offered "greetings from the police state of Nottinghamshire" and said that those who criticized the miners were

"condemning the finest class warriors this movement has seen for many years."

Some who think that they have seen it all before at Labour Conferences may assume that all this is no more than the latest outburst of conference rhetoric that has no significance for the real world outside. That would be to misunderstand the mood of the activists, their connexion with the events that every citizen now sees on his television screens and their ability to control Mr Kinnock and his colleagues, who can now hardly resist them. It cannot be a matter of indifference that there was no demand from the Labour leadership for violence on the picket lines to be stopped. It cannot be of no significance that even the Shadow Home Secretary Mr Gerald Kaufman felt obliged to say that Mrs Thatcher was the real author of violence because she had provoked the coal strike.

When reason is given no hearing and falsehood masquerades as truth; when a man such as Mr Scargill is the hero of the day, then it must follow that Labour is in very bad shape as a candidate for office. Mr Hammond warned the Conference that electorally the Labour Party would pay for its attitude to violence. If it were not so the prospect for democracy in Britain would indeed be fraught with danger.

A persistent theme yesterday was the media's distortion of the miners' strike. It is a great pity that television cannot run in full, and without comment, yesterday's debate in prime viewing time so that every citizen could see for himself what Labour has now come to. Mr Kinnock will have a hard task to restore credibility to his party when he speaks today.

## POOR RELATIONS FOR POOR RELATIONS

As Mr Gromyko commuted between New York and Washington last week, Herr Erich Honecker must have reflected ruefully on his own aborted visit to the West. What is permitted to Jove is not permitted to an ally. Together, the visit which Moscow ordered and the visit which Moscow stopped say something important about the future of central Europe.

Over the last year there has been a significant disparity between the tone of Soviet foreign policy pronouncements on the one hand, and those of East European states (with Czechoslovakia a dour exception) on the other. Moscow has presented the deployment of new Nato missiles in Western Europe as an almost apocalyptic catastrophe, walked out of arms control talks, and unilaterally declared a nuclear winter in east-west relations. East Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw and even Sofia have preferred to talk of damage limitations after the Nato deployment, of the need for a continued political dialogue with "responsible forces" in the West, and of their heart-felt desire for more Western trade and credits.

To describe this as "defiance" of Moscow would be a dire oversimplification. In the light of all we know about Soviet-East European relations it is quite implausible to suppose that Herr Honecker did not have some backing from Moscow for his planned visit to West Germany.

Nor would the Hungarian press have supported him against the first broadcast from Pravda, unless Janos Kadar too had a sense of this Soviet backing. The humiliating public muddle in which Honecker was then compelled to cancel his trip reflected the weakness, confusion and indecision of Soviet leaders - or possibly, differences of view between them. It was just this lack of a single clear line from Moscow which earlier enabled East European leaders to pursue their divergent policies. Given the chance, most East European governments do currently look for better relations with Western Europe, especially where it is to their economic advantage. To this extent, West European policies towards Eastern Europe have borne fruit.

But Moscow is reasserting its control. Having themselves done their best to woo Western Europe away from the United States, Soviet leaders now suspect that the West might be wooing Eastern Europe away from the Soviet Union. The Kohl Government has unfortunately fuelled this suspicion, by continuing the "mini détente" with East Germany while talking far more assertively than its social-liberal predecessor, about the long term perspective of German reunification. The bogey of German revanchism has therefore been revived with a vengeance in Moscow. With the 40th anniversary of the VE day and the renewal of the Warsaw Pact

treaty due next year, East Europeans are to be forcefully reminded of the Germanic horrors from which Soviet power is still supposedly protecting them. Meanwhile, Bonn is to be made to see that the road to East Berlin leads via Moscow. East European leaders cannot expect permission to pursue better relations with Western Europe until Soviet leaders have sorted out their own relations with the Americans - and perhaps with each other. That is unlikely to happen soon.

This year will therefore have shown both the possibilities and the limits of a semi-autonomous East-West European diplomacy. We have seen that, given the chance, East European governments may incline towards closer political and economic relations with Western Europe - an inclination which, if properly encouraged, can also be to our advantage. But we have also seen how little chance they may be given. It was always unrealistic to suppose that a mini-détente in central Europe could somehow lead the way back to global East-West détente. Though the wishes of West European powers may sometimes sway the counsels of the Kremlin's calculations. For better or for worse, the state of relations between Eastern and Western Europe still depends on the state of relations between the super powers - and not vice versa.

## HOW LONG THE LANGE HONEYMOON?

New Zealand, traditionally worried over butter, has recently sounded more concerned about guns. For better or for worse its present preoccupation with, or rather against, nuclear weapons is propelling its new prime minister, Mr David Lange towards a left-central position among world leaders.

Mr Lange, who ended a four-day official visit to this country last night, swept to power in the July election, largely by promising the people an end to the combative politics of his predecessor and political opponent Sir Robert Muldoon, and the start of a new era in socio-industrial relationships. In this respect at least he has made a good beginning.

An opinion poll a week ago which gave him a 70 per cent approval rating - rather higher than at the time of his election, reflected the careful, pragmatic approach with which he has entered office. On the one hand he has shown a respect for economic orthodoxy which has won the confidence of the banking and business community - for the time being anyway. On the other, his concern for social priorities and the plight of the unemployed in particular, has secured a promise of wage restraint and cooperation from the unions who

helped him to power. Young, stylish, while identifiable Antipodean, he is the very model of a modern Labour minister.

How long will the honeymoon last? His administration has inherited severe economic difficulties including a sizeable budget deficit, rising inflation which is expected to reach double figures next year, balance of payments problems, increasing unemployment and a bigish foreign debt for a country of New Zealand's size and population. All this - and in an age of creeping protectionism which will call for continuing energy and skill to market its national dairy products. As one of its ministers said the other day, not only did they find the cupboard bare but the cupboard itself had gone.

These economic problems will make it difficult for Mr Lange to satisfy the aspirations of his party's left wing, whose patience will not last for ever. This in turn will allow him little room for manoeuvre overseas where he seems to be heading for some kind of confrontation with Washington and possibly with Canberra too. He insisted the other day in London that his government's determination to refuse port visits to all ships carrying - or suspected of carrying - nuclear weapons,

represented his own views too and that it had long been party policy. But the realities of power may soon make him regret that it is so. The United States, the most obviously affected allied nation, is important to New Zealand in economic as well as military terms.

New Zealand's security relationship with the United States is codified by the ANZUS pact - Australia being the other partner - which for 33 years has linked the Antipodes to the Western alliance. Mr Lange insists with equal vigour that his government is not anti-alliance or anti-American - only anti-nuclear. The result of left-wing pressure however is that he has been saddled with the task of re-negotiating the pact to dilute its military character - if only to accommodate his country's nuclear reservations.

In this he is likely to find some help in Washington where the State Department is not entirely unused to coping with governments which are on the horns of a political dilemma. New Zealand, while living in a "pocket of tranquillity" (Mr Lange's own phrase) remains an important outpost of the West in the Pacific, - thought by some strategists to be the next scene for East-West confrontation.

## True position of Durban six

From Dr C. F. Forsyth

Sir, Mr J. A. Broom (September 28) argues that the affair of the Durban six is an abuse of diplomatic privilege since "we would... be outraged" if a foreign embassy in London offered "refuge to six British citizens wanted for questioning in connection with a civil disturbance" in the United Kingdom.

But Mr Broom seems unaware of a fact that largely destroys his argument. The Durban six are being sought in terms of section 28 of the Internal Security Act of 1982, which provides for preventive detention, not for interrogation. If the six were being sought for interrogation section 29 would have been used.

Interrogation at the hands of the South African police has frequently proved fatal, so the six may take some comfort in the fact that, if seized from the consulate, they will not be subjected to its rigours. But for present purposes the absence of a desire to interrogate the six shows that even the authorities do not think that they have committed a crime or are in possession of information about crime. All that they have done is to express in clear but non-violent terms their rejection of the new South African constitution. And that is not yet against the law.

The six, therefore, are not wretched fugitives from their just deserts but persons being persecuted for the expression of their political beliefs. As such they have nothing in common with the criminal who seeks refuge in an embassy (as Mr Broom would have us believe) or the accused person who flees the country in order to avoid standing trial for "Pik" Botha would have us believe.

Yours faithfully,  
C. F. FORSYTH,  
Robinson College,  
Cambridge.  
September 28.

## 'Pegging' BBC fee

From Sir Robert Lusty

Sir, Of course it would be possible to "peg" the licence fee of the BBC (report, September 26) if its facilities were to be thrown open to advertisers. It is neither an original nor an ingenious proposition.

It would be equally possible to "peg" the cost of many things by selling away many aspects of what we have liked to regard as part of our heritage. The freedom of the BBC as a public-service broadcasting corporation has long been accepted as such. To surrender it should be regarded by many as a folly of the greatest magnitude.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT LUSTY,  
The Old Silk Mill,  
Blockley,  
Moreton-in-Marsh,  
Gloucestershire.

## A good read

From Professor Richard Cobb, FBA

Sir, It was with some surprise that I read today (September 24) under "Publishing", by E. J. Craddock, on the subject of the Booker McConnell prize, that I "admit(s) to having spent two hours with each book, long or short... Amis *per se* et filis used up a whole morning...".

If I did, indeed, possess such an enviable gift I could have got through my stint of reading in about three weeks, rather than the 80 days or so of hard summer slog that it took me.

I did not dispose of the two Amises in a single morning. For one thing, they did not come in at the same time, as far as I can recall, Kingsley Amis's book took me a bit over a day.

As Mr Craddock knows, some novels are short, others are very long, so that it would be difficult to lay down an average reading time.

I cannot help being an elderly chairman, but I rather resent the implication that I have been, and am, a frivolous one. I have found the experience interesting, certainly, but also burdensome.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD COBB,  
Worcester College,  
Oxford.  
September 24.

## Moving house

From the President of The Law Society

Sir, Your editorial today (September 26) mis-states the arguments of The Law Society on two important points.

The Law Society did not, as you state, give evidence to the Farrand committee that the introduction of licensed conveyancers might "reduce rather than increase competition and might destroy a nationwide network of legal services to the public". That statement was made in relation to licensed conveyancers - with whom we are well able to compete on fair terms - but direct to the Government in relation to the proposal that banks and building societies should be allowed to do conveyancing. That is a very different matter where we could be faced with unfair competition, which could well lead to the consequences which we fear.

Nor has it been The Law Society's argument that conveyancing sub-

## Contradictions in miners' message

From Professor Emeritus Thomas Wilson, FBA

Sir, Mr Arthur Scargill's mastery of Newspeak is so impressive as to make him the outstanding Orwellian personality of 1984. When he asserts that the NUM is a democratic union, this means "democratic" in the East European sense. When he claims to be defending the coal industry, this means he is defending its inefficiency to the mutual hurt of the captive British users of coal and of the industry itself.

When he says he is ready to negotiate, this means he is ready to accept the unconditional surrender of the other side. When he complains that Britain is a police state, this means the police should acquiesce in violent intimidation. When he poses as the defender of trade union rights, this means he is pursuing a strategy that would ultimately result in their being made totally subservient to communist-type authority.

His condemnation of Solidarity is an illustration of this attitude. The behaviour of his "red guards" affords a preliminary indication of the methods to be followed.

There is another aspect of militant Marxist policy that deserves particular attention. This is the perpetuation of conditions in which it would be impossible to cure the mass unemployment of which they complain. Sympathy for the striking miners has naturally been strengthened by the malaise caused by the general lack of jobs, although there will not, in fact, be involuntary redundancies in the coal industry. Moreover the Government, for its part, has given the unhelpful impression of being content with an Aquinian policy of "wait and see".

Employment could, in fact, be greatly increased notwithstanding the usual objections of "post-industrial society" as has been demonstrated so strikingly in recent years in the USA. For this to be achieved, however, it would be essential to have structural change in industry of the kind being so fiercely resisted by Mr Scargill.

It would also be essential to ensure that increases in monetary expenditure did not continue to be so dissipated in rising costs and prices that the rise in output was too small to have much effect on the demand for labour. For a high level of employment can be regained only if, by whatever means, increases in pay are restrained. This is an old warning often given. It is one that, even today, is sometimes conveyed by the dying voices of the Labour right. But the left will have none of it. There must be no restraint - whatever the party in power.

It is not to be inferred that the militants, of whom Mr Scargill is

now by far the most prominent, are too stupid to perceive that their various demands are contradictory. It is rather that, with basic aims quite different from those of the democratic reformers, these contradictions are part of the strategy. To be fair, they have never claimed to be revisionists. They seek to subvert, not to remedy, the present social order.

If capitalism fails to generate the fatal contradictions predicted by Marxist theory, it must be provided with them. A "Catch 22" situation must be deliberately created. Unemployment must be denounced as a social evil but perpetuated as a cause of social unrest. The New Keynesianism must be blocked and defeated just as much as monetarism.

It is of some importance, in the present situation, that the essential features of Mr Scargill's strategy should be widely understood. Natural concern about unemployment should provide an impetus for constructive action but must not be exploited for the benefit of a totalitarian cause.

Yours faithfully,  
THOMAS WILSON,  
University of Glasgow,  
Department of Political Economy,  
Adam Smith Building,  
Glasgow.  
September 28.

From Professor Lord Bauer, FBA

Sir, Lord Kaldor (September 29) is critical of closing uneconomic pits without considering differences between private and social cost and the loss of external economies. He accuses the Prime Minister of "lamentable ignorance" for neglecting such calculations.

This argument can be invoked for subsidising virtually any activity, old or new, from horse-drawn transport and the pre-1914 rail network to universal space travel. Any practical assessment of current or prospective externalities and differences between private and social costs involves large arbitrary elements.

Such concepts may be valuable as analytical tools. They can offer little guidance for deciding to continue massive public subsidies for particular activities. That is why reliable calculations have rarely been presented.

Such calculations would need to state clearly the optimum level of output for British coal, the associated estimate for increased subsidies, the resulting effect on fuel prices and imports, and the implication for unemployment elsewhere of higher taxes or more expensive fuel supplies for British industry.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER BAUER,  
House of Lords,  
October 1.

## Legal issue in Nacods ballot

From Professor Lord Wedderburn of Charlton, FBA

Sir, Your report today (September 29) claims: the Nacods (National Association of Colliery Overmen, Repetitors and Shotfirers) ballot may well be invalid and a strike call by that union would therefore lose legal "immunity" by reason of the Trade Union Act 1984. If correct, this judgment serves to illustrate the futility and injustice of those provisions of the Act that are not yet a week old.

The new law destroys "immunity" (that is - if, like Mr Balfour, we talk "English not law" - the right lawfully to withdraw labour) if a union ballot, paper fails to draw attention to the fact that a strike will be in breach of the employment contracts of members involved. Indeed, the Act demands that the question of breach of contract must be put to members even if the proposed industrial action is not a breach, but only an "interference" with their employment contracts (such as an abstention from voluntary overtime).

If this requirement to put loaded questions is not satisfied, those who suffer loss can sue the union and its officials for injunctions and for damages. But, as you suggest, few employers are likely to do so, certainly if they take more than a short-term view of industrial relations.

Like its predecessors of 1980 and 1982, the 1984 Act contributes nothing to the settlement of disputes. These statutes are concerned with the punishment of trade unions and with the rhetoric of conflict, not with its causes. They do not even assist negotiation. Even if a union ballot, for example, negotiates the maze of the 1984 law requirements, the union is given only four weeks in which to negotiate; after that, whatever its own rules say, it must repeat the ballot.

The 1980s legislation has contributed to a disrespect for law and for the courts that have to administer it. No other major western European system of labour law today places upon its citizens civil liberty to withdraw labour the restrictions imposed by the new British statutes.

The key distinction between most of those systems and our law is their recognition that a right to strike logically imports a right for workers to suspend their employment contracts in ordinary industrial action, rather than breaking those contracts as our law insists. When the automatic legislation of the 1980s is repealed, we must confront anew that key issue as part of a restoration of basic industrial liberties, within a social accord which seeks consensus rather than confrontation and which understands that crippling disputes about jobs cannot be remedied in the High Court.

Yours sincerely,  
WEDDERBURN OF CHARLTON,  
29 Woodside Avenue,  
Highgate, N6,  
September 29.

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September 29.

public". That statement was made in relation to licensed conveyancers - with whom we are well able to compete on fair terms - but direct to the Government in relation to the proposal that banks and building societies should be allowed to do conveyancing. That is a very different matter where we could be faced with unfair competition, which could well lead to the consequences which we fear.

Nor has it been The Law Society's argument that conveyancing sub-

dises other kinds of legal work. It is the volume of conveyancing work which enables many small firms to stay in business and do other work. Shoe shops do not subsidise the sale of bootlaces from the sale of shoes, but they would not be able to stay open to sell laces if they did not sell enough shoes.

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR HOOLE, President,  
The Law Society,  
President's Room,  
The Law Society's Hall,  
Chancery Lane, WC2.

inter-personal relations to the level of global politics and ideological conflict. It is claimed that peace studies courses are politically motivated, that their methodology amounts to political indoctrination masquerading as education and free discussion, and that the overall effect is a malign campaign of disinformation.

This criticism can only be tenable if one starts from the viewpoint condemned in the article's first paragraph, that education is intended to condition the minds of the young to accept the existing system, damping all others.

There is no doubt that peace education asks young people to face some fundamental and important questions about themselves and their society, as all good education ought to do, but there is precious little evidence that existing courses demand of their students that they make particular, one-sided responses to these questions.

The central focus of peace education is the recognition of differences and the peaceful resolu-

## No loopholes in rabies policy

From Mr B. M. Williams

Sir, I refer to your Science Correspondent's article on September 27 about the rabies risk from raccoons.

The "loopholes" in this country rabies control policy, suggested by Dr James Dunlop, do not exist. I Dunlop is concerned that by including reptiles, amphibians and particularly, horses, in our import controls, there is a serious risk rabies entering this country. The can be no justification for the quantifying of any of these groups. There is no scientific evidence suggest that reptiles and amphibians are susceptible to rabies.

Rabies import controls are designed to prevent animals of humans in this country from becoming infected with rabies. Although all mammals are susceptible to the disease, quarantine only imposed on those animals likely to become infected or to infect other animals or humans. General speaking, it is carnivores that are responsible for the transmission of rabies to animals, and it is mainly the dog or cat which infects human through biting or scratching.

Horses, in common with ruminants and swine, present no serious risk of spreading disease (the 2 cases reported by Dr Dunlop represent only around 0.5 per cent of cases quoted in Europe in the given period). In addition, the present even less of a risk in the country because they are import subject to veterinary health certification (including freedom from rabies), which includes veterinary examination prior to import.

As an additional safeguard, the rabies regulations require any horse to enter quarantine if, whilst being imported into this country, it come into contact with any animals which the full range of control would apply.

The point is reinforced by the fact that a high proportion of horse which move between Great Britain and Europe are thoroughbreds and competition horses which, because of constant supervision, are extremely unlikely to be exposed to the disease.

These regulations are considered to be fully adequate for the purpose of protecting animals and humans in this country. The only threat to these are breached in any way.

Yours faithfully,  
B. M. WILLIAMS,  
Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer,  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,  
Hook Rise South,  
Telworth,  
Stratford,  
Surrey.  
September 28.

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## Post Office monopoly

From the Executive Director of the Mail Users' Association

Sir, In his letter of September 18 the new Chairman of the Post Office Users' National Council confused the issues of the letter monopoly with privatization and liberalization. It is quite possible, and probably desirable, to relax the letter monopoly while leaving the Post Office intact. The letter mechanization programme has been badly mismanaged and provides no argument for supporting the monopoly.

The mechanization of letter sorting was scheduled to be complete over ten years ago. Customers have received nothing from the programme apart from inconvenience, higher costs and worse service. It was clear from the outset that the mechanization programme would reduce service, but that was not revealed to the public. On the other hand Post Office staff benefited. Management obtained numerous extra senior posts and the basic grades received a generous lead in payment.

Recent Monopolies and Mergers Commission report reveals that post code use was still below the target scheduled for achievement in 1970 and that staff savings, originally envisaged at over ten thousand and revised downwards to six thousand in 1976, are now being forecast at well under five thousand. However, customers should be aware that half of the staff savings will be made over to the remaining staff. The savings available to benefit customers will therefore be barely two per cent of the wage bill, a figure far too small to meet the capital outlay on equipment and buildings.

Thus, far from being a reason to defend the Post Office monopoly, the mechanization programme provides a startling example of the problems caused for customers by the combination of a monopoly supplier of services with a monopoly supply of labour.

Yours faithfully,  
M. E. CORBY,  
Executive Director,  
Mail Users' Association Ltd.,  
Communications House,  
137 Dulwich Road, SE24.

## Hash House Harriers

From Mr P. M. Peabody

Sir, I am delighted to see from The Times of September 26 that the Hash House Harriers are established in Moscow. They were not originally formed by diplomats in Malaysia but by a group who lived in the Selangor Club Chambers about 1937/38.

They were instrumental, during the Malaysia emergency, in providing information to M15 as to the whereabouts of bandits in the jungle. Yours truly,  
PHILIP PEABODY,  
7 The Liberty,  
Wells,  
Somerset.  
September 27.

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September 27.







● Solving the  
mystery: Page 18

## COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Edited by MATTHEW MAY

● Illiterate in the  
Red Army: Page 18



The Times and Hewlett-Packard announce today the first editorial awards for the UK computer press, with prizes worth more than £7,000, in recognition of the growing importance of British computer journalism.

A team of judges from national journalism and the computer industry will adjudicate. Their aim will be to establish standards of excellence within this rapidly growing segment of the specialised press. The awards will be made at a dinner at Claridges.

The five categories and the awards are:

● Computer Journalist of the year (News): an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.

● Computer Journalist of the Year (Features): an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.

● Computer Photographer of the Year: £1,000 worth of photographic equipment (the photographer's choice) and an inscribed plaque.

● Computer Journal of the Year: an inscribed trophy to the editor and a case of champagne.

● Best-Designed Journal of the year: an inscribed trophy to the nominee of the Editor and a case of champagne.

The 1984 competition is open to British professional journalists and photographers whose work appears in any UK specialist publication that features technology or computing subjects.

Entries for 1984 awards must have been published between January 1 and October 31 1984. They may be submitted in two ways. Editors may nominate journalists on their staff, or journalists (including freelancers) may submit entries for themselves, providing the rules and entry procedures are observed.

Entries must be submitted by October 31, 1984. Entry forms, brochures and rules and regulations for the competition can be obtained from:

UK Computer Press Awards

organiser,  
Horsley Associates,  
20/22 Craven Road,  
London W2 3PX.

For more information, please contact Roger Payne, Hewlett-Packard on 0344 424898 or Horsley Associates on 01-402 3347.

## Information training: why are we falling behind?

The findings not only shocked the industrialists to which the report referred but educationalists, particularly those who had advocated industry should play a greater role in education and training. If the MSC report is any measure then it has

### THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

become obvious that industry might not benefit to have such responsibilities.

In the wake of recent reports warning the Government - yet again - of the critical shortage of high technology manpower the focus was put on industry. Industry would be the saviour and provide finance and facilities that have not been provided in the past. The MSC report has made a number of proponents of the "industrial solution" a little anxious.

It was industry which was to provide the impetus - possibly by awarding contracts - for the supply of much needed engineers. It would even be industry which would fund a new technological university. The MSC report indicates that industry appears to be struggling adequately to fulfill its responsibilities without volunteering for any more.

The depressing NCS report was

followed by the publication of the response of the Engineering Council to the University Grants Committee's report, published in mid-September. The council wants a 10 per cent swing away from arts to engineering science, about £100m more a year to be spent on the creation of more course places for engineers, for industry to liaise more with academia and vice versa and for industry to be prepared to fund further training, usually in the form of refresher or retraining courses. The switch from engineering to arts would mean the 35 per cent of student places would be devoted to science based engineering places.

That strategy would be a historic and imaginative move to help Britain arrest a growing multi-million pound IT trade deficit and attempt to match the number of engineers being produced by the UK's principal industrial rivals.

About 8,000 professional engineers are produced in Britain each year - a poor performance when measured against the 70,000 of Japan, 60-68,000 of the United States, 30,000 in France and about 15,000 in Germany. Is it right therefore to depend on industry so much?

Dr Jack Williams director of productivity technology and innovation from the US Department of Commerce, on a visit to London last week, gave us a glimpse of what it could be like if Britain emulated the US. The examples encouraged the

proponents of more British industrial participation. The list was impressive.

● The university-industry connection is very diverse: contracts, grants, gifts, purchase orders, loans of equipment or facilities, discounts on materials, personnel exchanges, scholarships and consulting arrangements.

● IBM had about 400 collaborative projects with 100 universities where technical problems of common interest are studied.

● Reasons given by US companies for cooperation with universities, access to manpower, access to the technology, problem solving, information, prestige and the economical use of corporate/academic resources.

The marriage of industry and academia encouraging the transfer of personnel is commonplace in the United States and one of the favoured options of the Engineering Council.

The American envoy last week highlighted many such successes - Carnegie Mellon on robotics, Case Western in applied polymers, MIT in manufacturing technology, North Carolina State in communications and Stanford in integrated systems.

The result is not only more effective R&D but the creation of an atmosphere in which engineers, scientists, computer technologists can be better trained. The professors will be able to "commute" between academia and industry fertilising research, selling innovations to

industry but above all ensuring that they are practising technologists who can teach their students the ways of the real world not just scientific theory.

The switch required by the Engineering Council would make the industry-academic marriage even more vital. More than 4,000 new engineering places would be created each year but those students would then require more facilities for non-academic training - a factor which is vital in the education of technologists. Allowing their professors the opportunities to keep up to date is equally important. Again the principal role belongs to industry. It is vital for Britain to get the formula right.

British industry will have to get its own house in order and then respond to the challenge.

### A time for analysis and self-criticism

In the light of last week's reports it is time for industry to conduct its own analysis and self-criticism.

It may then be able to produce a valuable strategy of its own without feeling coerced by others. It is long overdue.

\* *Strategy for higher education into the 1990s: University Grants Committee, Manpower Services Commission, Training and selection of computer personnel.*

A grant of £120,000 has been made by the Computer Board for Universities and Research Councils to Exeter University to develop student workstations in the arts faculty, not to Essex University as stated on September 11.

## IBM buys into the front again

By Kevin Pearson

Last week IBM completed a move which it believes will take it into the forefront of telecommunications. The American computer giant bought the remaining 77 per cent it did not own of the US private branch exchange manufacturer, Rolm.

Just over a year ago, IBM purchased 23 per cent of Rolm's shares, taking their first step in telecommunications. Since then it has announced its intention to launch a local area network and both a network for linking personal computers together and one for use on the factory floor, linking robots and computers. It has also launched a cabling system for wiring buildings for future communications in data, voice and image.

There is also IBM's proprietary "networking system" Systems Network Architecture (SNA), which will be used as the basis for the joint IBM/British Telecom venture to set up a national information network.

But what has been lacking is a digital, fully integrated voice and data private branch exchange (pbx). Rolm was meant to provide this. IBM has been trying to develop such a system for many years but has failed. Rolm, alone with companies such as American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) and Northern Telecom, has been at the forefront of pbx design.

Rolm was expected to launch the first fruits of its joint work with IBM within the next few weeks, and that could have secured IBM on to approach Rolm with a view to total takeover. The initial 23 per cent was just a test, and barely significant in terms of IBM's total business. The company appears to be sure that Rolm can deliver the system, and that was enough to make IBM take over the company - the first for 25 years.

But IBM's move could also have been precipitated by other events: the investment by AT&T in Italy's Olivetti and the more recent merger between ICL and Standard Telephone Cables.

IBM's takeover of Rolm is different, however. The two have been working together for over a year and are poised to launch the first product of their collaboration. It is a proven partnership, not one which has still to be tested.

With industry moving rapidly towards convergence Rolm thought it would be best served by allying itself closely with the dominant computer supplier.

## America and Japan: why the chips are down

By Chris Rowley

Microchips are going into every imaginable kind of product these days and the pressures to succeed are getting ever more fierce. The big American companies are vying with each other for this year's business, the while keeping an eye on the Japanese.

Making silicon chips without defects is still a tricky business. It requires "clean rooms" for manufacture that have dust levels a thousand times lower than a modern hospital operating room. Making chips is an enormously complex process and defects can crop up anywhere along the line.

Thus semiconductor customers usually pay extra to ensure that the chips they get have been through tests with up to 200 steps. The chips have been baked and/or frozen and still shown to work.

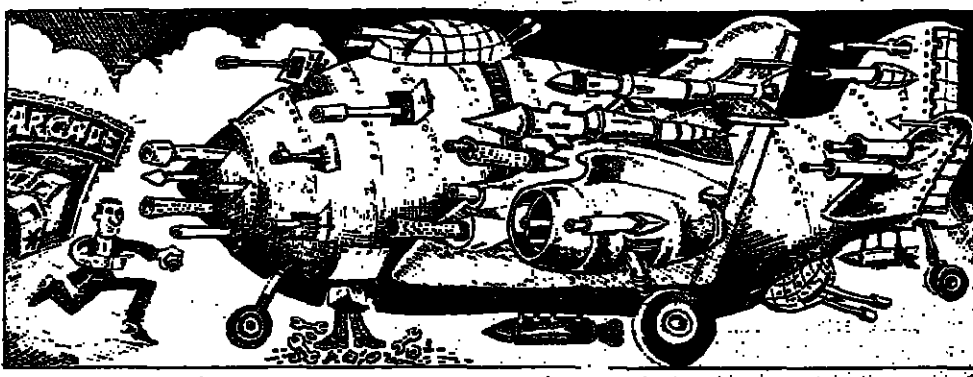
One of the biggest customers in the world for chips is the

Pentagon. Defence work is eagerly sought after by US chip manufacturers. But getting a contract and delivering the chips without defects are not exactly the same thing. In March this year National Semiconductor pleaded guilty to delivering chips to the department without putting them through the department's rigid specifications tests.

National Semiconductor received a £1.4m fine.

This month it is the turn of Texas Instruments to receive public criticism from the Pentagon. Some TI chips, made in Taiwan and supposed to have been tested in TI's Midland, Texas, plant, did not undergo all the tests they should have. Thus potentially fallible chips have now been put into computer systems for the F-15 fighter and the B1 bomber.

Texas Instruments react angrily to the charge. "We have



yet to find one defective product", Max Post, a company spokesman, said. Other observers of the US industry sympathize with Texas Instruments, noting that this is not an isolated incident.

They noted also that the American chip makers have made great strides in improving manufacturing conditions and imposing stringent testing pro-

cedures. No longer is it true that the worst Japanese-made chips have six times fewer defects than the best American ones. Now, in fact, US companies are achieving similar defect ratios to the Japanese.

In addition some critics of the Pentagon put the blame on a lack of supervision of what is a complex manufacturing process of some of the most vital components of American weaponry.

Military sales however are just one slice of the pie. For example, microchips are transforming simple instruments like the telephone into fantastic communications devices with built-in answering and autodial-

ling capability, not to mention redialling and interfacing with computers. The phone and the microcomputer have just about merged in some recently released AT&T terminals.

Modern American automobiles are also soaking up microchips as fast as the engineers can fit them in. A mid-priced auto from General Motors now has 6 microchips. A luxury model has about 12, handling everything from precise mixture of gas and air in the engine to temperature control for and air parking sensors, and engine self diagnosis of mechanical troubles.

Still, the biggest piece of the action goes to the chip maker

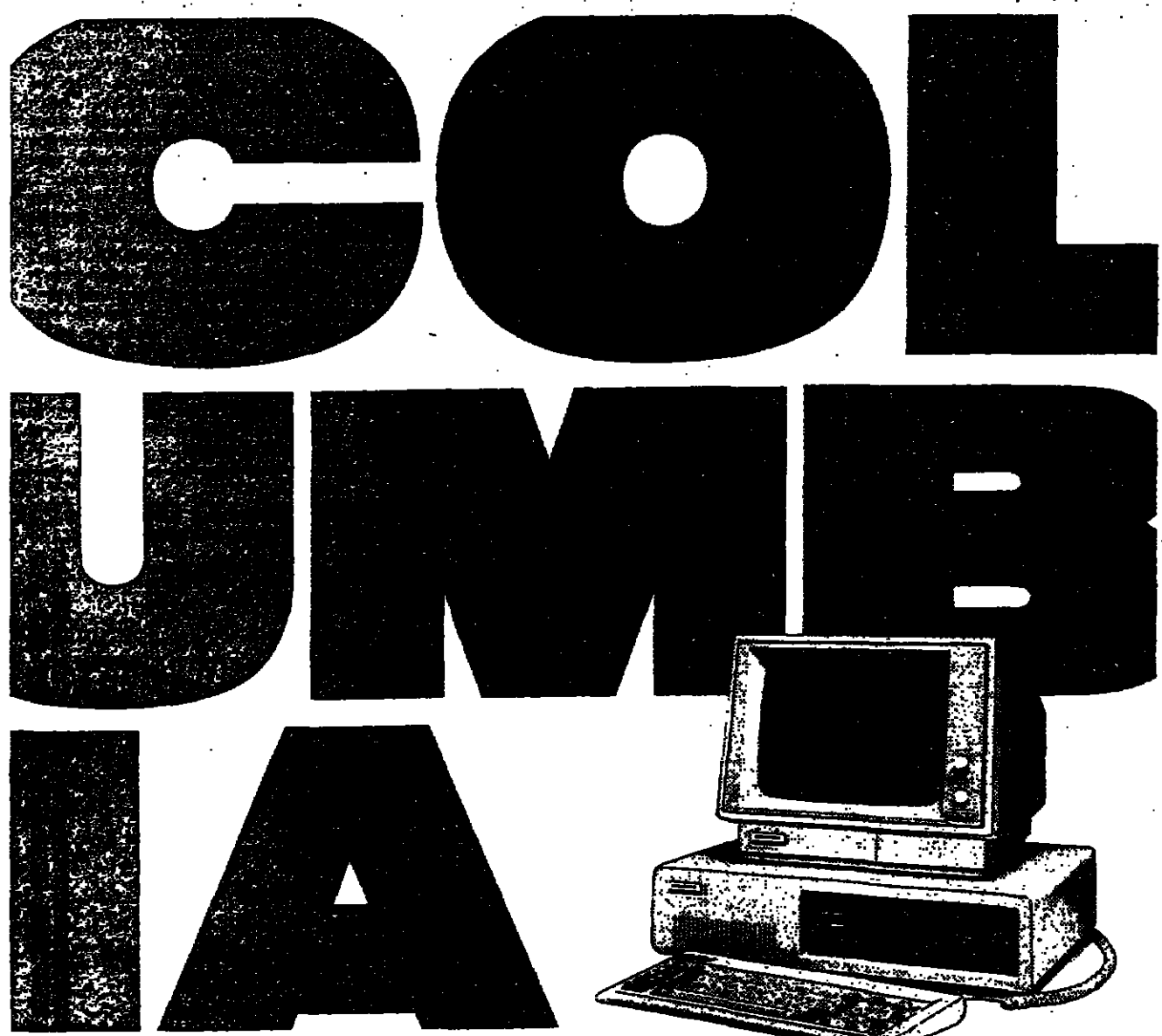
with the best-selling microprocessor of each succeeding generation. The Japanese have taken over the market for such mass produced items as 64K dynamic RAM chips. Their market domination of the next round, the 256K RAMs is even greater. In 1984 of 850 million units sold of the 64K RAMs the Japanese had 54 per cent. Of the 256K RAM market the Japanese had 90 per cent.

However, profits are low on relatively simple RAM chips. The more complex microprocessors are where the money lies. Even here, though, the pressure on margins is growing intense.

The Motorola 68000 chip, which is the heart of the Macintosh and Lisa computers from Apple was selling for £160 four years ago. Today it's down to £16 and still falling.

At the moment, the competition seems set between Motorola and Intel for domination of the next stage of the microchip's evolution, the 32 bit chip.

Gordon Moore, Chairman at Intel, says: "We keep looking over our shoulder at the Japanese. We are scared to death they will get something established."



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(No person under 18 years old will be admitted.)

T2/10/84

هكنا من الاصل



## Sir Clive solves the Sinclair turnover mystery

■ Sinclair Research has increased turnover from £27.7m to £27.7m, but with a 50% increase in profit. The explanation from Sir Clive Sinclair was that "the pocket television and the QL computer both added to costs in the year but little to sales". He said the situation will improve now that the QL is in production and sales figures increasing. The profit figures, which moved from £14.03m to £14.28m, are unlikely to add to Sinclair's credibility in the claim that it will enter into the fields of video games and high generation research, both of which require very large investments.

### Super computers

■ Two supercomputers made by Fujitsu are to be sold by Amdata in Europe, the US and Canada. The Amdata 1100 and 1200 can run IBM 370 software, unlike its closest competitors from Cray Research and Control Data. Amdata, which is 48.5 per cent owned by Fujitsu, are to charge between £8m and £10m for the new machines.

### Software sell

■ The headhunting involved in choosing microcomputer software from the thousands of packages



"Sorry, he's already got one."

available are likely to be eased with the publication of an exhaustive book on the subject on October 18. Within the 600 pages of *How to Buy Software* all the main areas of business software are covered, such as operating systems, word processors, spreadsheets, databases and communications software. Written in refreshingly straightforward English the book's only drawback is that being American, certain UK software products are not covered. *How to Buy Software*, by Alfred Giesbrenger, is published by Papernarc; price £10.

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

### Telesoftware sales

■ The electronic delivery of computer software down the phone line could cause prices of some software to fall as much as 50 or 60 per cent, according to Mike Aldrich, chief executive of Rediffusion Computers. He predicts that high street micro and computer games shops will be the first to suffer as the growing sales of communications equipment to go with home micros makes the idea of telesoftware more attractive. One barrier to the growth of such services is the need for low-cost encryption devices or signal converters to ensure that only those entitled to receive a particular telesoftware program would receive it.

### Renting it first

■ A rental service for computer and electronic equipment has been set up by the Reading-based Sintrom Group with the formation

of a new company, Rental Electronics. Claiming to offer a nationwide service, the firm's product list includes IBM and Hewlett-Packard equipment as well as printers, plotters and colour graphics terminals. A variety of rental plans are to be offered, from one week's rental through to deferred purchasing and leasing.

### On the other foot

■ A footwear retailing group, Style Barret Shoes, is to install a point-of-sale system using 255 terminals. It will supply prices for a stock of around 6,000 items, accounting and banking facilities, sales information to head office. An automatic stock replenishment system and the ability to transfer credit transactions to credit card companies are planned as further developments. KCL's 9516 terminals will be used for the system and will be linked to the company's ME29 mainframe.

### UK events

Stratford Computer & Business Exhibition, Stratford, Warwick, today, tomorrow  
Computer Technology Exhibition - Comtec, Newton Aycliffe, co

Durham, tomorrow to Friday  
Computer Graphics EX Exhibition, Wembley, London, tomorrow to Friday  
Apricot & Sirius Computer Show, Manchester, October 16-18  
London Business Equipment Exhibition - LBSE, London, October 22-25  
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, October 25-28  
Home Tech '84, Exhibition Complex, Bristol, October 26-28  
Computer Security Conference & Exhibition, Conference Centre, Nottingham, October 29-30  
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-November 1  
Personal Computer Fair, Town Hall, Bournemouth, Oct 30-Nov 1

### Overseas events

Mini-Minor Northwest and Northern, Seattle, today Thursday  
SE Asian Personnel Computer Exhibition, San Diego, October 10-12  
Computers Exhibition, Johannesburg, South Africa, October 24-27  
SE Asian Personnel Computer Exhibition Conference - PerComp Asia, Singapore, October 29-November 1

Compiled by Personal Computer News

## Passim may have found its winner

By Roger Woolnough

The people at Passim Computers, a small company in Northampton thought they were on to a winner when they heard about a development by National Semiconductor. The Silicon Valley giant was putting together a device called a multi-function controller - a collection of chips on a single printed-circuit board that would make it easier and faster to run systems by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC).

Passim was ideally placed to exploit the controller and had become the first UK distributor for DEC-compatible memory boards. But before Passim had a chance to show its wares with the new product, National decided to stop production. "We went to National and asked whether we could buy it," says Passim's marketing director, Peter Wright. "They licensed us for three years, and after that it comes completely to us."

The multi-function controller, known as the HEX3000, is now not only being made and sold in Britain. Passim is planning a move to Newcastle, and hopes to market it back to the States.

The controller is a fairly specialized bit of electronics wizardry, but can solve problems for DEC operators. To control the disc and tape sub-systems, DEC provides a piece of equipment called the RH11. Even though it also controls a communications device called a multiplexor, the RH11 is quite a large box compared with other examples of electronics hardware.

"Some years ago," explains Wright, "several American companies realized they could get all the electronics on one board, and there are many manufacturers now making single-board controllers."

But this led to another problem. Controllers of this kind will do only one job, such as control a disc drive in one particular way. "If a user upgrades his system, the controller has to go," says Wright. Nor is that all. To control the tape sub-systems and the



Peter Wright, marketing director of Passim Computers.

multiplexor, additional control boards are required. As a result, users may end up with as many as six different boards. Passim's HEX3000 simplifies all this by using a single board to combine any two functions of disc drive, tape controller or multiplexor - hence the description "multi-function". By using programs contained in read-only memories, the HEX3000 is instructed to behave in the way the user wants.

For a small company, Passim had invested a lot in the HEX3000, but with a unique product it may have found its winner after all.

## Computer-unread in the Red Army

From Charles Bremner

Moscow - A plea from a Red Army general for computer-literate officers is fresh evidence that human and political problems are holding back the Union in its effort to catch up on the technological revolution. "Anyone who thinks that in our age he can manage without modern media and methods of command is suffering from a dangerous delusion," said Major-General V. Ryabchuk, a scientific specialist in *Red Star*, the armed forces' newspaper. He complained about the quality of military computer hardware and urged new training methods to turn out commanders who would be able to use data systems to assist in making their decisions.

His comments followed complaints in the official press about those who are wary of electronic systems and factory managers reluctant to put their robots to any good use.

Western experts say the public comments reflect growing concern among Russian leaders as their country fails to close a widening "computer gap" that has opened up with the electronic explosion in the western world. But the gap is likely to widen further because, for all the economic benefits it could earn, modern information technology poses a major political dilemma for the Russians.

After a visit to Moscow, Professor Loren Graham, a leading American expert in Russian science, told *The Washington Post*: "It is becoming clear that these machines and their associated culture are challenging some of the basic principles of the Soviet state."

Production has now started on personal computers, though officials say they will not be available for public sale. The main model, called the "agate" is said by Western experts to bear a close resemblance to the Apple II - Reuters

## Call for a Russian telephone system

● In this second part of their article from the Novosti Press Agency, Vladimir Kuzmin and Serge Klepikov conclude the Soviet view on high technology embargoes.

We view trade with the western countries as mutually beneficial. The Soviet Union is willing to buy electronic telephone exchanges for example, not because it does not make them, but because its social programme envisages a rapid growth of the telephone network in the country. Similarly, Soviet industry produces more pipes than the US, West Germany, France, Britain and Canada combined, but the scale on which we are building our gas pipelines is so vast that we buy considerable quantities of pipes every year.

Berhold Beitz, chairman of Krupp, is quoted as saying: "The US embargo policy only stimulates accelerated computer production in these countries."

Perhaps the US drive to embargo electronics for the Soviet Union has a subsidiary purpose. For these restrictions, in fact, allow the US to exercise control over the technological development of their Nato allies.

An example of such control is the US Administration's decision that any British company using American technology in computer production (the majority) should ask the US Department of Commerce for permission to export its prod-

ucts to any country. If a company disobeys, it is threatened with a withdrawal of technology and a ban on supplies from the American market. The latest restriction seems to be that any company using American computers must have permission from Washington before it moves a computer from one building to another.

Regarding the military value of western equipment exported to the Soviet Union, the latest example of restrictions is the American ban on the sale to the Soviet Union of a Belgian boring and milling machine. The US appears to have irrefutable knowledge that this equipment can be used in making Soviet missiles. A report produced at the request of the Belgian government disproved all claims that the Soviet Union might have derived military benefit from the equipment. Nonetheless, the American pressure still succeeded in cancelling the deal.

Western European countries and their domestic electronics industries must assess for themselves the possibilities and the prospects of cooperation with the Soviet Union. But they ought to consider the damage the electronics embargo might do - not to the Soviet economy, which has many times demonstrated its ability to survive such political obstacles - but to their own economic health and independence.

## A giant step for automation?

By Frank Brown

What could be described as a giant's step forward in industrial automation has just taken place. One of the giants is the US General Electric Company (no connexion with the British company of similar name) which has just announced a portable personal computer for use on the factory shop floor. The other is IBM, which collaborated in the machine's design.

Called the Workmaster, Programmable Control Information Centre, the suitcase-size computer enables shop-floor personnel to program quickly programmable controllers and robots.

Programmable controllers are compact microchip-based units which, because of their versatility and high reliability, are rapidly replacing relay-based

electro-mechanical systems for monitoring and controlling parameters such as flow, pressure and temperature in industries from baking to steel-making.

It is also a production management tool which documents all programming work carried out, can be used for data management and analysis and can be used as a control console/colour graphics workstation.

In this latter role, it is linked to a colour monitor and becomes a "window" on the automation system providing displays of discrete manufacturing operations for either monitoring or diagnostic purposes in real-time. This includes accurate animation of physical motion and position of machinery, liquid levels and other process variables. According to GE, the



GE's new portable personal computer for use in factories

Workmaster is easy to use because its programming language is based on the relay logic traditionally used by control engineers. A GE official said: "The language can be learnt in a day, and a programmable controller system can often be implemented over a weekend."

It is fully compatible with the IBM personal computer, and can therefore run any of the latter's 2,000-plus software packages.

The Workmaster is the latest in a string of new developments the American company has announced in recent years as part of its aim to become a major force in automation.

Since 1981, it has acquired a number of computer-aided engineering companies to consolidate its long-established industrial controls business and, in addition to building up a complete range of automation products, has been automating

its own plants throughout the world, an activity on which it spent more than £1.6 billion last year.

The company has already become the second largest supplier of programmable controllers in the US, and hopes for similar expansion in Europe.

The Workmaster costs between £5,000 and £8,000 depending on options. The price includes development software.

## Moonlighting for £2.5bn a year

By Ben Knox

"Someone's been moonlighting on the department's mainframe. There's a Trojan horse. And bandits. Every time he plugs in, they plug in too."

The events portrayed in the BBC television series, *Bird of Prey* would paint a sorry picture of computer security in banking and government, if they were true. Unfortunately, the techniques, if not the ends to which they were put, are based on fact. The occurrence of computer fraud is far more frequent than we are led to believe. Independent security consultants admit that they have been called in to investigate computer related frauds at major companies and even lending banks, but are obviously unwilling to name their clients, the banks, for example, deny any such thing.

In a report published last year, Dr Ken Wong, manager of BIS Applied Systems' security division, estimated that losses resulting from computer-related fraud are running at £2.5 billion a year and are likely to increase by over 100 per cent during the next few years. Compared with figures from other sources, Dr Wong's are conservative. Amounts of more than three times his estimates have been suggested. Companies are unwilling to attract publicity and the perpetrators of such crimes are sometimes able to cover their tracks with relative ease, by erasing or changing data inside the very computer which they have defrauded.

Banks are the most obvious victims of computer fraud. Interestingly, they are less concerned with people from the outside linking in to their computers through the tele-



Richard Griffiths in *Bird of Prey*

phone system than they are about employees who are the greatest threat, as they have the greatest opportunities.

In such a complex and fast moving organization as banks, it is not surprising that errors occur. An employee is likely to be the first person to notice when a mistake is made and whether any action is taken by the bank to correct it. Once a loop-hole has been found in the system, the employee need only repeat the mistake once, or a thousand times and he could set himself aside a very nice nest-egg, without anyone else being the wiser.

In America, an employee of a California bank used his knowledge of the bank transfer systems to attempt to steal \$10.6 million. By strolling into the bank's transfer room and obtaining the authorization number for that day, he was able to pose as another branch and order a transfer into an account at another bank in New York.

Early last year, an insurance clerk was caught and charged with grand theft after she had

sent herself more than twenty cheques, totalling over \$100,000, to various addresses in Florida. She has used knowledge of the computer system to carry out the crime.

Although they are thought to be a lesser threat, people who break into systems through curiosity or mischief are a cause for concern. "Time bomb" programs are a popular prank played by computer science students at universities - a program is hidden somewhere in the computer's memory and at a specified time it is executed, crashing the whole computer or erasing important files and finally deleting itself, so no-one will know who wrote it.

The "Trojan Horse" is another method by which people can defraud systems. By adding extra commands to a program, a person can perpetrate a crime, while it looks as though he is doing something else.

It is worth noting that all the figures given in this article are based on the assumption that the crimes are committed by amateurs. Banks do not like to admit that organized crime could be involved. Whoever the criminals are, there is no doubt that the occurrences of these frauds will increase.

As they said in the television programme, "real time [computerized] banking is bad news for lots of people - there's going to be many a payroll bandit looking for other new openings when pay envelopes contain only computer slips. You're going to look rather silly, going over a bank counter with a showgun and a pickaxe handle, if all there is behind it is a computer terminal and satellite dish."

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No.	Company	Year or Issue
1	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
2	Burnett & Hallam	
3	Miller (Stacey)	
4	Feb	
5	Ward	
6	Callfield	
7	Travis & Arnold	
8	Hogg & Hill	
9	Marchant	
10	Newcastle	
11	Libby (FPC)	
12	INDUSTRIALS A-K	
13	Evered	
14	Halm	
15	Hall & Lord	
16	Kalamazoo	
17	Fitzwilliam	
18	Hemas	
19	Fogarty	
20	Granada	
21	Higgin & Job	
22	Goring	
23	ELECTRICALS	
24	Parsons	
25	Ud Lending	
26	Cry Elect	
27	STC	
28	QEC	
29	UIE	
30	Murray Elect	
31	Romflex	
32	Almex	
33	Dale Elec	
34	DEPARTMENT STORES	
35	Mallett Leisure	
36	Raybeck	
37	Lincroft Kilgus	
38	Waring & Gillow	
39	MFI	
40	Marks & Spencer	
41	Steinberg	
42	Rainers (Jewellers)	
43	Harris Queensway	
44	Raymond Ltd	
45	© Times Newspapers Limited Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

## BRITISH FUNDS

1984	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change
SHORTS										
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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86	77%	Trans	15%	1988-89	79%	10,626	16.26
87	77%	Trans	15%	1988-89	79%	10,626	16.26
91	81%	Each	12%	1988-89	79%	2,570	5.77
92	100%	Each	12%	1988-89	100%	12,147	16.77
93	100%	Each	12%	1988-89	100%	12,147	16.77
97	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	10,781	11.78
98	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	10,781	11.78
99	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
100	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
101	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
102	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
103	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
104	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
105	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
106	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
107	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
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141	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
142	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
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144	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
145	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
146	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
147	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
148	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
149	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
150	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
151	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
152	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
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156	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
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186	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
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190	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
191	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
192	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
193	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
194	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
195	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
196	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
197	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
198	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
199	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77
200	90%	Trans	10%	1988-89	92%	11,774	11.77



THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Old Lady needs a better early warning system

Net many of the brothers and sisters attending the Labour Party conference in Brighton may have noticed it, but yesterday a bank was nationalized. Johnson Matthey Bankers is hardly a household name, yet its instant and complete collapse has threatened confidence and the bullion market, not to mention the rest of the Johnson Matthey group, that the Bank of England took at the eleventh hour, with the choice to take it into the public sector, or to merge it with other names from the past like Slater Walker.

Charter Consolidated picks up the pieces of the rest of the group, encompassing precious metal refining, paints, ceramics, chemicals, and a host of related activities. The episode is deeply disturbing when the City is poised to enter the promised land of deregulation and financial super groups. It raises worrying questions about the Bank of England's existing system of supervision, let alone what might be needed in future.

It seems that one of the City's oldest banks staked its future and jeopardized that of the group on two loans apparently to African borrowers. The auditors were called in some weeks ago and by the beginning of last week the total deficiency of possibly £150m was more than the bank's capital.

Charter became involved on Friday and partly recapitalized Johnson Matthey by putting in £25m of convertible preference shares, which, if exercised, would take holding to 46 per cent. But that was not enough because of the heavy requirements for working capital and the severe undercapitalization caused by the bank's collapse. So a banking syndicate, headed by the City of London, extended the company's overdraft limit to £250m. Even so, Johnson Matthey's net worth has slumped from £250m to £265m.

At that stage the authorities hoped to find another bank to take over Johnson Matthey Bankers. Discussions last week produced the Bank of Nova Scotia. The crisis came to a head at 9.30 on Sunday evening when the rescuing bank suddenly backed out.

The deal eventually struck when the rest of the city was at breakfast is a pretty tight credit of all centered and shows that the Bank of England has lost none of the skills acquired a decade ago. Effectively, the Johnson Matthey group paid the Bank £50m to take the fatally holed banking operation off its hands.

So a proud and ancient name has all but disappeared. Charter has enlarged its stake, but hardly in the same company.

# Bank of England fears slower growth and rising inflation

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England, in its latest *Quarterly Bulletin*, is cautious about British growth prospects and concerned about inflation. The overall economic assessment from the Bank is considerably more pessimistic than of the Treasury.

The Bank stresses the role of the miners' strike in unsettling financial markets. Government ministers have tended to play down the impact of the strike on market confidence.

The Bank takes the view that growth is slowing, even after the effects of the miners' strike have been excluded. "The industrial disputes have directly reduced growth this year from the rate of about 3 per cent achieved last year. Some eventual slowing had been widely expected and there are signs that even after the disputes are settled underlying growth will not recover to its previous rate."

The chief concern on growth is that a consumer spending slowdown will not be fully offset by higher investment and exports.

"It is unlikely, with the saving ratio now close to 10 per cent, that private consumption will lead the rise in activity," says the Bank.

Total industrial investment grew by 20 per cent between the third quarter of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984 but is forecast to rise at a slower rate into 1985.

The biggest doubt concerns trends in exports. The drop in the average value of sterling has over the past year (although the latest sharp fall has not been fully taken into account) has been offset by a rise in unit labour costs, up 4 per cent in manufacturing in the year to June.

"Thus, despite sterling's decline in effective terms, any gain in competitiveness in the last year has been small," the Bank reports. British markets, despite growing at an annual rate of 10 per cent in the early part of this year, continue to lag behind the growth in world trade.

The rise in unit labour costs, and a slowdown in productivity growth, provides the main reason for the Bank's concern on inflation. The indications are that the Bank's economists are surprised that inflation has stayed in the 4.5 per cent-5 per cent range in spite of sterling weakness and strong growth in real wages.

Resumption of the downward trend in inflation is more dependent on lower settlements in the present wage round than in recent years, the Bank says.

The miners' strike, apart from its direct effect on output, affected the conduct of monetary policy. The "severe turbulence" in financial markets during the summer was partly as a result of the strike, the Bank says, along with the American financial situation and concern over the domestic monetary situation.

British monetary and fiscal policies are on course, according to the Bank, and the implication is that there should be room for interest rate reductions.

# Deadline for Unilever bid

Mir Norman Tobitt has left until the last minute his decision on whether to refer Unilever's takeover bid for Brooke Bond to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. A decision will be announced today, only hours before Unilever's 114p a share offer is scheduled to expire. Unilever has bought more than 10 per cent of Brooke Bond, but two leading unit trust groups came out against the terms over the weekend. Yesterday Brooke Bond shares went up 1p to end ahead of the bid price at 115p.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1127.7 down 12.6  
(High: 1136.7; low: 1127.7)  
FT Index: 856.9 down 11.5  
FT All Share: 531.27 down 4.59  
Bargains: 19.173  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.70 up 0.16  
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,201.63 down 5.08  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,653.79 up 16.63  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index 989.19 down 13.31

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling index 76.5 down 0.1 (range 76.4-76.6)  
\$1.2375 up 25pts  
DM 3.7855 down 0.0070  
FF 11.6115 down 0.0085  
Yen 304.80 up 0.31  
Dollar  
Index 141.7 down 0.2  
DM 3.0575 down 0.0090  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Starting \$1.2400  
Dollar DM 3.0560  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.592085  
SDR 0.800485

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rate 10%  
Finance houses base rate 11%  
Discount market loans week fixed 10% - 10%  
3 month interbank 10% - 10%  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 11% - 11%  
3 month DM 5% - 5%  
3 month FF 11% - 11%  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 12.75 - 12.50  
Fed funds 11%  
Treasury long bond 101% - 101%  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4, 1984, inclusive: 10.806 per cent.

# £44m bid for Johnson Group

By Jeremy Warner

Nottingham Manufacturing Company, the cash-rich Marks and Spencer clothing supplier, yesterday launched a £44m takeover bid for Johnson Group Cleaners. The offer, which is worth 410p a share in cash with a loan note alternative, was immediately opposed as "unjustly unacceptable" by Johnson's chairman, Mr. John Crockett.

Nottingham Manufacturing has not made a big acquisition since 1972 when it bought Lancaster Carpets. Yesterday's move was being seen in the City as a substantial diversification for the group.

However, Mr. Harry Djanogly, Nottingham's public-relations chairman, tried to present the takeover attempt as a "natural extension of the group's activities into textile servicing".

He claimed that there would be economies of scale and that the technology applied to the group's commissioned dyeing and finishing business for textiles was the same as that used by Johnson in dry cleaning.

Mr. Crockett, however, refused to accept that there was any commercial logic in the bid and accused Mr. Djanogly of "not knowing much about the technology of dry cleaning" if he thought it was similar to that of dyeing.

Nottingham Manufacturing, which is being advised by Hambros Bank, claimed that Johnson did not have the resources to continue its growth in the United States at the same time as expanding in Britain.

On the stock market yesterday, Johnson's shares closed 75p higher at 440p - well above the value of Nottingham's bid.



John Crockett: bid unacceptable

# Investors take profits at Jaguar

By Jonathan Davis

The number of shareholders in Jaguar has shrunk from more than 125,000 to about 50,000 since the former state-owned car company's flotation on the stock market two months ago.

The figures, which emerged yesterday, mean that at least 60 per cent of those who initially received shares in the company have already sold out and taken a profit on their investment.

This confirms the experience of previous Government privatization issues such as British Aerospace, Cable & Wireless and Amersham International, when the number of shareholders dropped sharply in the weeks after the initial flotation.

The 50,000 names on Jaguar's share register - which is now being drawn up formally for the first time since the company was sold on the stock market at the beginning of August - include some 9,000 Jaguar employees who were given free shares as part of the issue. At least a quarter of the successful applicants for Jaguar shares took their profits on the first day of dealings.

# Hawley to move its base to Bermuda

By Jonathan Clare

The Hawley Group, the security, cleaning and home improvement concern built by Mr. Michael Ashcroft, is to move its registered base to Bermuda.

Mr. Peter Bain, a director, said yesterday the move would help investors to see Hawley as an international company with equal interests in the US and the UK rather than just a British company with US involvement.

Analysts pointed out, however, that Electro-Protective Limited, Hawley's 56 per cent-owned security subsidiary, was also Bermuda-based and benefited from a low net asset tax charge. Hawley's tax charge, estimated at about 30 per cent for this year, could similarly benefit from the move.

EPL is to be integrated with the rest of the Hawley security interests ahead of a US debate for the combined group next year.

The change in domicile will result in a Bermuda-incorporated holding company, but with international headquarters in the US as well as the existing headquarters in London.

Hawley said yesterday: "While it is expected that the group will continue to expand in the UK both organically and by acquisition, it is felt that the greater potential for future growth lies in the US."

Mr. Bain said that yesterday's structural changes were a natural extension of the reorganization started at the beginning of the year. These changes resulted in Hawley becoming the holding company for its 100 per cent-owned security and cleaning business.

Hawley's peripheral investment portfolio shifted from the 40 per cent-owned, Midlands-based holding company which also has a Bermuda subsidiary. However, Mr. Bain said there was no connection between Midlands and the move to Bermuda.

The change of domicile will make no direct difference to British investors but the shares closed 5p down at 83p.

© The Miss World Group, the glamour and beauty contest company in which Midlands has a large stake, yesterday said it was paying £275,000 to buy the Greys casino and club in Newcastle-upon-Tyne from the receiver of Whitbread Enterprises.

# Societies fight expansion

By Richard Thompson

More than half of all building societies expected in 1985 or 1986.

The opposition became clear at a special meeting of the Building Societies Association yesterday to decide the industry's response to the Government's green paper.

# British Gas outlook buoyant

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The British Gas Corporation is now paying less for its supply of natural gas than the European average, according to a survey by Wood Mackenzie, the stockbrokers.

The corporation has also succeeded in keeping exploration interest in the North Sea high enough to ensure new supplies and has paced contracts so that there is little prospect of contract prices being increased until the late 1980s.

Existing gas contracts, together with several new developments in the planning stages should supply sufficient gas to meet UK needs until the early 1990s, the survey says.

Therefore we do not expect

Forecast of total gas sales

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Domestic	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
Industrial	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Export	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5

already negotiating to buy gas from the Norwegian Sleipner field at a £20 billion deal.

The report suggests that gas demand will rise from its present 24 per cent of British consumption to 27 per cent in the year 2000.

Oil demand will remain fairly static with the transport sector offering some growth, but the development of more fuel-efficient engines should counteract this.

The report also says that British industry is using less gas as heavy industries close and new high-technology industries take over.

Coal demand will fall towards the end of the century with increasing nuclear power being used to generate electricity. *Forecasting desk, page 23*

## NEWS IN BRIEF

# Rowntree in bond issue

Rowntree Macintosh has followed ICI into the European market by issuing a £20m bond issue, the highest ever for a company in the domestic bond market, and to tap strong investor demand.

Yesterday it launched a £20m, five-year bond paying a coupon of 7% per cent with warrants attached. The 30,000 warrants each subscribe for 294 shares at 340p, which implies a 5.6 per cent dilution of Rowntree's equity.

© JOHN MENZIES, the newspaper distributor and high street retailer, has reported half-time results with pretax profits rising from £2.45m to £3.5m.

© CURRY'S is to pay an interim dividend of 1.5p (1.4p) for the six months to July 27, after reporting pretax profits of £8.5m (£9.4m) on sales ahead from £149m to £171m.

© MILLS & ALLEN is recommending a final dividend of 10p, making 14p (13p) for the year to June 30 after pretax profits rose from £19.1m to £20.2m. *Company page 23*

# Accountancy barrier falls

Seven out of the top 10 accountancy firms came out with advertisements in the national press yesterday to celebrate the abolition of the statutory rules which had previously prevented such over-the-top publicity.

In the regions there were advertisements on local radio stations and Deloitte, Haskins and Sells revealed its secret life with television commercials.

This no doubt won the award for the most expensive advertisement while the prize for the biggest went to Coopers and Lybrand. It side-stepped the rule that firms may take no more than a quarter page of space in national newspapers by applying the advertisement to a recruitment and advertising agency.

Recruitment and advertising agencies can be any size. So by offering jobs to all comers, and at the same time doing what is good for Coopers & Lybrand, it was able to take out a full page of space.

The prize for most mentions of the firm's name in one advertisement went to Thomson Baker with over 60. *New image, page 24*

# PHOTOSALES

Prints of The Times and Sunday Times photographs

of which Times Newspapers own the copyright, can be purchased from the Photo Sales Library, Times Newspapers Ltd, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Prices: 8in x 6in £3 unmounted, £2.50 mounted; 10in x 8in £2.50 unmounted, £3.20 mounted; 12in x 10in £3 unmounted, £3.80 mounted. All prices include VAT and in the case of unmounted prints postage and package. Mounted prints must be collected. Cheques payable to Times Newspapers Ltd, and crossed.

# GO FOR DYNAMIC GREY MATTER

The human brain contains a vast network of 100,000 million brain cells. Rhône-Poulenc employs 50,000 people. It is active in a lot of brain cells. Dynamic brain cells. At Rhône-Poulenc, we work with you to find the most creative and effective solution to your problems in our speciality.

**OUR DYNAMISM IS CONTAGIOUS**

A few years ago, a major British textile company planned an important expansion. It was relying on the increasing use of one of our special fibres.

At the same time a review within Rhône-Poulenc Flares put a question mark against the future of that product.

A dynamic interface was needed. Rhône-Poulenc (UK) Ltd supplied it. Its close involvement with both sides ensured that the fibre was given greater prominence.

Confident and successful, the customer was able to expand dramatically and profitably.

At Rhône-Poulenc, energy and drive, originality, imagination, are our stock-in-trade. And working with you to find the most creative and effective solution to your problems is our speciality.

We're well equipped. Wherever you are we have a team on the spot with the resource and the will to get fast.

We have extensive research and development capabilities in a multiplicity of disciplines. In the UK we've been creating through our subsidiary May & Baker Ltd for over fifty years. This major British company has well established, highly regarded products in the agrochemical and pharmaceutical industries. We're present in over ninety countries - in some as May & Baker Ltd - which gives us an international outlook. And the technological clout of a big group.

And so we keep demonstrating, we have the right kind of grey matter. The dynamic kind.

**RHÔNE-POULENC**

**THE CREATIVE CHEMICAL COMPANY WORLDWIDE**

**GOLD**  
London fixed (per ounce)  
am \$344.75 pm \$345.40  
close \$345.50 - 346 (227/8-75-278/25)  
New York (latest): \$346.05  
Krugerrand (per cent)  
\$358 - 367 (2267/25 - 228/25)  
Sovereigns (new)  
\$81.50 - 82.50 (265 - 266/75)  
\*Excludes VAT



# HOW MANY INVESTORS IN BUSINESS INVEST IN THEIR OWN BUSINESS BRAINS?

At most investment companies, there is never a shortage of financial brains. Whereas business brains may often be very thin on the ground – if there are any at all.

At 3i, on the other hand, you'll meet both. But you won't meet a single stuffed shirt.

We're a private sector company and our attitude is both creative and innovative. And, because we're businessmen, we're quick to recognise a good business challenge.

Equally, and in all modesty, we are well equipped to act on our decisions.

Within 3i, we deal with large projects and are prepared to back any one company with up to £35m or more; we have ICFC,

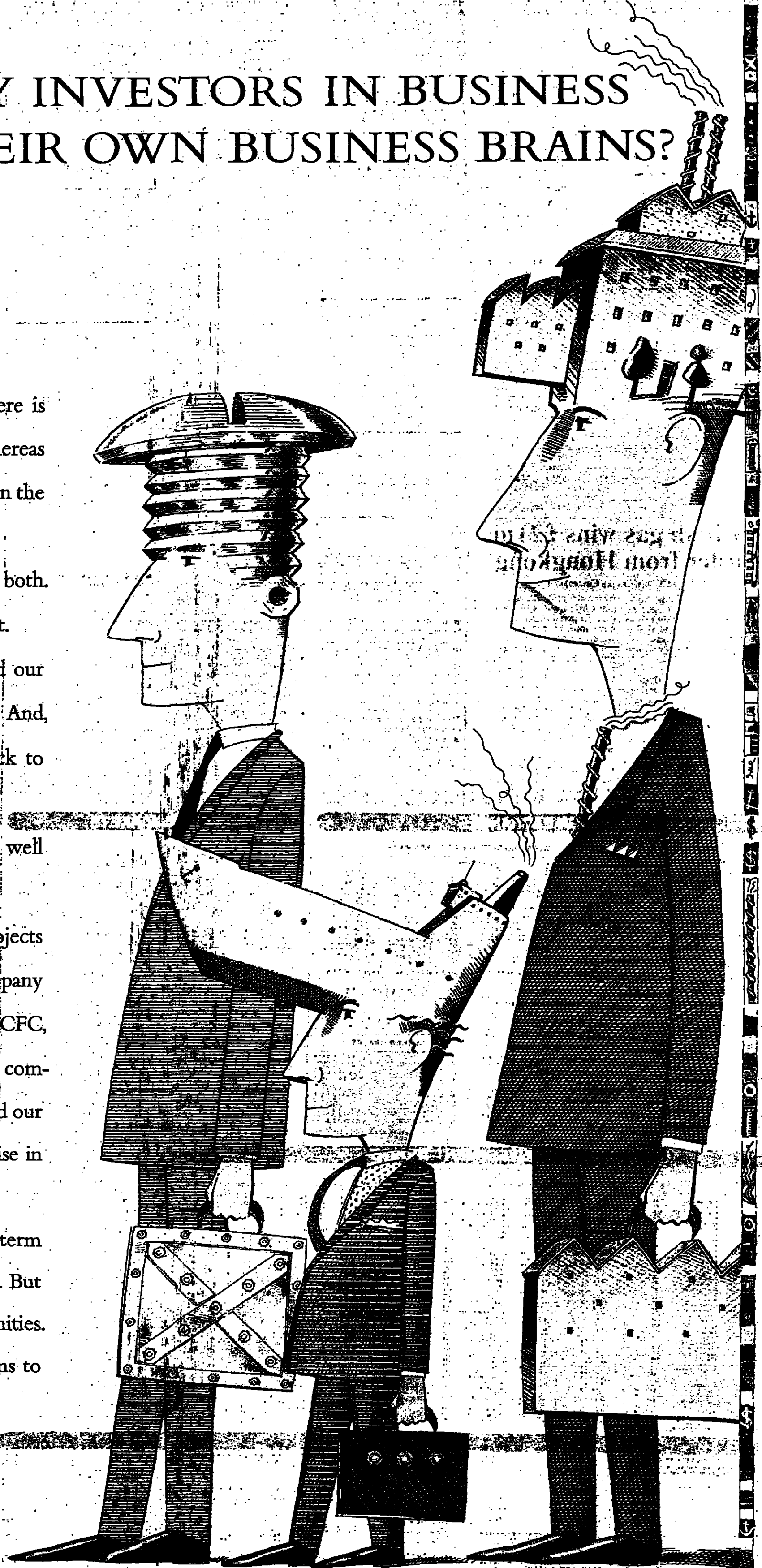


whose understanding of small companies' problems is unique; and our Ventures Division who specialise in high-technology businesses.

Up to now, we have enjoyed long-term relationships with over 8,000 businesses. But we're always looking for fresh opportunities.

Thank goodness we've got the brains to recognise them when they arise.

THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY





THE RUGBY PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD. CROWN HOUSE RUGBY CV21 2DE



# Accountants brush up their image for TV

March 1983

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## GO! E

# Relief all round after Langer and Ballesteros shake hands

truggles.

**MARK O'Meara** and **Wen Lin PUA's** \$350,000 (\$289,000) La Jolla classic by two strokes.

Strange scored 71, one under par, for a 15 under par. His fifth win was worth \$63,000 and boosted his 1984 earnings to \$276,773.

O'Meara scored 275, six under par and finished second for the fifth time this year. He earned \$37,800.

**FINAL SCORES:** (US unless stated; 272 = C Simpson, 67, 67, 71, 72); M O'Meara, 67, 70, 71, 68, 276; D Henderson (Can), 67, 68, 70, 72; V Heshner, 67, 72, 66, 70, 275; H Sorenson, 68, 72, 68, 69, 268; Sills, 68, 72, 71, 68; B Upper, 68, 72, 71, 67; F Foreman, 67, 73, 71, 68, 269; J Cook, 68, 72, 70, 72; J Caldwell, 68, 72, 70, 70; Hancock, 70, 73, 71, 68, 281; S Simpson, 68, 72, 69, 74; F Coyne, 68, 73, 71, 70; R Black, 68, 72, 70, 71; S Stone, 68, 73, 70, 70; Brown (GB), 71, 76, 72, 72; D Graham (Ausl), 71, 76, 72, 70, 70.

## Strange wins his fifth title

attracting a better quality field by offering prize money." Bob Dalgleish, the race director, said after 9,449 people had completed Sunday's event.

"In the past three years it has been very much a people's marathon and it always will be," Mr. Dalgleish added. "But there is a place for a limited number of elite

● **TORONTO (AP)** — Kevin Forster of Britain won the Toronto marathon on Sunday in 2hrs. 12min. 32sec. Forster, who was second to his Gateshead clubmate, Charlie Spedding, in the London marathon in May, had not studied the course and said he was reluctant to go for the lead early on.

The events have been numerous as have been his essays, for he is and still working. He is the author of various books (yes, including one revolution), the most fabled of which is *Beyond a Boundary* written 21 years ago and generally recognized as the finest example of all cricket literature. Copies are rare.

Kanhai - "an East Indian, and Indians were still somewhat looked down upon by other people in the Caribbean" - and in particular, victorious innings of his, which embodied, says James, "the Indian quest for identity. 'At the moment he could strike from the feet the dust of centuries. He freed a few West Indians from

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## BOOK REVIEW

## Activist celebrates end of struggle

**By Ivo Teppan**

It is not every cricket writer who writes essays on revolution and class in a book of selected pieces, following up with "The revolution abandoned". This, then, is no ordinary cricket writer. This is R. James, political innovator in Marxist theory and working-class organization, activist in the events

The events have been numerous, still working his essays. For he is 83 and still working. He is the author of numerous books (yes, including one on slavery), the most fabled of which is *Beowulf & Beyond*. At 21 years old and generally unrecognized as the finest example of Harlem literature. Copies are rare.

Thompson suggests, "the clue to his life) lies in his proper appreciation of the game of cricket." In his formative years, two people lived in James: the rebel against all family and school discipline, and the Puritan, who would do nothing contrary to the ethics of the game. He grew up in Tunapuna, a small town barely discernible on the dusty

J. Blakey (Yorkshire), P. A. I. (Yorkshire), N. D. Burns (Essex), A. J. De Freitas (MCC) (Cricketers), D. S. Hoffman (Wickshire), N. J. Lenham (Sussex), G. V. Palmer (Somerset), D. F. (Northamptonshire), A. Rose (Durham), I. Smith (Glamorgan), S. Sykes (Middlesex), P. C. Tufnell (MCC) (Young Cricketers).

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## Strange wins his fifth title

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**FINAL SCORES** (US unless stated): 273: C Strang, 68, 67, 67, 71, 275: M O'Meara, 68, 70, 71, 58, 276: D Henderson (Can), 67, 68, 73, 70; V Heahler, 67, 72, 68, 70, 278: H Green, 68, 72, 68, 70; T Simpson, 68, 72, 68, 59, 280: A Ellis, 68, 72, 71, 65; B Upper, 68, 72, 71, 71; D Forman, 67, 73, 71, 68, 281: S Simpson, 68, 72, 70, 71, 282: R Caldwell, 70, 72, 70, 70; P Hancock, 70, 73, 71, 68, 283: J Cook, 68, 72, 68, 74; F Coupland, 68, 73, 71, 70; R Black, 65, 70, 74, 73; B Strech, 68, 75, 70, 70, 281: K Brown (GB), 71, 75, 72, 72; D Graham (Aus).

"Entries closed within three weeks of opening and we had to reject 2,000 applicants," Mr Dalgleish said. "There is a commitment by the main sponsors. Scott's Porage for another two years and we are ambitious. We are a growing marathon."

John Boyes' winning time of 2hr 14min 54sec, which improved on Glen Forster's course record by

● MINNESOTA (AP) — Fred Torncen, of the United States won the twin cities marathon in a time of 2:14:44, and Roger Cawkwell, of Toronto, came third in 2:17:09.

his own fulfilment. He looks forlorn in the cover photograph, taken by Lord Snowdon. Perhaps, as E. Thompson suggests, "the clue [to his life] lies in his profound appreciation of the game of cricket."

In his formative years, two people lived in James: the rebel against family and school discipline, and the Puritan, who would do nothing contrary to the ethics of the game. He grew up in Tunapuna, a small town barely discernible on the map.

Indies can only make progress in the federation, a social change in which these diminutive Caribbean islands become at last a complete whole. There is a place for all at this rendezvous of victory.

**ASIAN GAMES:** The Japanese city of Sapporo will host the first Winter Games in 1986. The summer Games are being held in Seoul.

**SQUAD:** J. Addison (Leicestershire), S. J. Andrew (Hampshire), J. Blakey (Yorkshire), P. A. J. Blakey (Yorkshire), N. D. Burns (Essex), A. J. De Freitas (MCC Young Cricketers), D. S. Hoffman (Wickshire), N. J. Lenham (Sussex), G. V. Palmer (Somerset), D. Rose (Northamptonshire), A. Roper (Durham), I. Smith (Glamorgan), S. Sykes (Middlesex), P. C. Tufnell (MCC Young Cricketers).

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## Winter warmer

FIVE players with county experience will take part in an England young cricketers tour to India this winter. The 15-strong party will leave on January 2. The under-10 team will play three five-day matches in Trinidad, Barbados and St Lucia.

**SQUAD:** J. Addison (Leicestershire), J. Anderson (Hampshire), J. Blakey (Yorkshire), P. A. Booth (Yorkshire), D. N. Burns (Essex), P. A. J. De Freitas (MCC Young Cricketers), D. S. Hoffman (Warwickshire), J. L. Lennan (Sussex), G. F. Palmer (Somerset), D. Ripley (Northamptonshire), R. Roseberry (Gloucestershire), J. M. Stanger (Gloucestershire), S. Sykes (Middlesex), P. C. R. Tufnell (MCC Young Cricketers).

## Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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# Legal Appointments

## GROUP LEGAL ADVISER

**OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG LAWYER**  
BRIGHTON BASED

Ewbank Preece is one of the world's leading international consulting engineering groups, working for a diverse range of substantial clients in the power, water, oil, telecommunications and industrial fields. This key senior appointment offers exceptional scope to a young lawyer around 30, capable of providing a full range of legal services to our widespread UK and overseas operations. Responsibilities will include commercial contracts, joint ventures, personnel legislation, general legal advice to management and the Group's pension and insurance arrangements. There is a small supporting staff. Candidates must be able to demonstrate a good academic record followed by qualification as a solicitor or barrister. Some years' experience in a similar role will be looked for, possibly as Assistant Legal Adviser in a large organisation. A willingness to travel overseas is essential. Please write, in confidence, with concise, relevant career history to: C.P. Barnard, Director of Personnel, Ewbank Preece Ltd., Prudential House, North Street, Brighton BN1 1RW.

**Ewbank Preece Limited**

## Young Solicitor

Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co, are looking for a young Solicitor to join the Company and Commercial Department.

Experience is not important but the successful applicant will be intelligent and energetic with a desire to undertake stimulating and demanding work with corporate clients.

Applicants will be interested in devoting a proportion of their time to oil and energy related matters. Apply in writing with full curriculum vitae to:

**I. R. Scott**  
Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co  
Broadgate House,  
7 Eldon Street,  
London EC2M 7HD  
ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO

## Commercial Solicitor

**Bristol Not less than £20,000 plus Car**

The Mardon Packaging Group is a £500 million organisation, itself a member of the B.A.T. Industries Group, at the forefront of packaging in the UK and overseas. It is a market leader in the UK in flexible packaging, including cartons and PET/PVC containers. The Group headquarters are located in pleasant offices at Clifton Down in Bristol.

The Group is seeking to appoint an experienced commercially orientated Solicitor to replace the present job holder who is leaving to return to private practice. The appointment involves the total legal effort of the UK Group in a demanding environment. This includes a mixture of key 'core' in-house work and supervising in conjunction with responsible management the work carried out by outside solicitors.

The successful candidate will probably be aged between 30-35, and will be able to demonstrate experience of in-house legal work including acquisitions. An orientation towards the commercial management of legal risks is required.

The salary envisaged is not less than £20,000 p.a. depending on experience, together with the use of a company car. Pension and other benefits are good and assistance with removal expenses is available. Please write with full C.V. to R.G. Baker, The Solicitor to B.A.T. Industries PLC, Windsor House, 50 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NL.



**Mardon Packaging International**

## MAKE SURE AA MEMBERS DRIVE ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE LAW

The services of the world's largest motoring organisation don't stop with our famous roadside assistance. Members are also able to obtain a range of other services, including free legal advice on all aspects of motoring law, free legal representation in Magistrates Courts relating to motoring offences, and Claims Recovery Service.

Due to internal promotion a vacancy has arisen for a Legal Advisor in the Legal Department at our Regional Headquarters in Twickenham. The successful applicant would be expected to advise AA members over the telephone and by correspondence on all legal problems arising from the use and ownership of motor vehicles and, in certain cases, negotiate on their behalf.

The work is predominantly concerned with contractual law, hire purchase, tort, motor insurance and motoring law generally.

Applicants should have the following knowledge and experience: a good knowledge of motoring law and an ability to communicate effectively likely to be found in a person with either: a) a minimum of 7 years' experience in motoring law, or b) a minimum of 3 years' experience plus a law degree, or working as a Legal Executive, however Barristers and Solicitors can also apply. This varied and interesting post carries a commencing salary of £7,977 (including London Weighting), and will attract the full range of AA benefits.

For an application form, please telephone the Personnel Department on 01-891 4172 quoting ref: 3673.



## THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Farum House, 52 London Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 3RN. Tel: 01-891 4172.

## FOOT & BOWDEN of 70/72 NORTH HILL PLYMOUTH PL4 8HH DEVON

Are looking for two young Lawyers to join their Matrimonial Department and one young Lawyer to join their Litigation Department. Ideally applicants will have had approximately two years post qualification experience but this should not deter newly qualified Lawyers from applying. If you are interested in working for a lively demanding firm, please send your C.V. to our Managing Partner Jane Lister at the above address.

THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION

## Solicitor

Required to work with the Head of the Legal and Practice Department and the other two qualified members of the Department on a wide range of matters of concern to building societies.

The job envisages a solicitor of about 27 or 28 with a few years' experience (including conveyancing) in private practice and/or with a local or public authority.

The salary would be £12,000 pa plus and the post carries a good pension and mortgage interest allowance.

For further details write to the Head of Legal and Practice Department at 3 Savile Row, London W1X 1AF.

ASA LAW

## Offers a Countrywide LOCUM SERVICE for Solicitors and Legal Executives 01-248 1139

The service covers all types of emergencies including:

Thus we have a wide range of PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS. If you are an experienced Solicitor or Legal Exec looking for a permanent position please send your C.V. and details of the type of job required to:

ASA LAW, 6 Ludgate Square, Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7AS.

also on page 30

**Holland Chemical International Ltd.**

## Corporate Legal Counsel Amsterdam

Holland Chemical International, Ltd. is a private company registered in Bermuda specialising in the shipping, trading and distribution of a wide variety of chemical products. The Group's financial and legal centre is located in Amsterdam.

The Company is looking for a lawyer, either a solicitor or a barrister, with at least three years' post qualification commercial experience. The successful applicant will be responsible for maintaining over 70 companies in the HCl Group, including the Bermudian parent, and will report to the Directors of the Company on matters relating to group financing, corporate acquisitions, and other related commercial matters.

Since much of the Company's business is based in Latin America, the successful applicant must speak Spanish and must be prepared to travel extensively to countries in Latin America, the United States, and Bermuda.

Applications are invited from young lawyers wishing to gain experience in the field of international commerce and finance.

Remuneration will be above the market rate and will include the usual international company fringe benefits. Relocation expenses will be met in full by the Company.

Applications containing a full curriculum vitae should be addressed to:

Executive Vice-President Finance  
Holland Chemical International (Services) B.V.  
P.O. Box 12910,  
1100 AC Amsterdam, The Netherlands



## Young Commercial Lawyer High Technology Company c.£13,000: West of London

A young lawyer is required to provide professional legal support to scientists and engineers engaged in research and consultancy for the marine, offshore, civil engineering and aerodynamic engineering industries. The principal responsibilities are contract drafting and negotiation and insurance management. You must, therefore, be fully conversant with contract, tort, intellectual property and insurance matters. In addition you will provide advice on employment law, conveyancing, litigation and general business law and act as Company Secretary of our subsidiary. Your legal skills should be combined with a commercial awareness which enables you to make a practical contribution to commercial negotiations and discussions, frequently as part of a multi-disciplinary team.

The post will be suitable for a young solicitor or barrister with at least one year's post qualification experience, or a law graduate with substantial experience in the legal department of a similar company.

NMI Ltd was formed in 1982 by the privatisation of the National Maritime Institute which was formerly part of the Department of Trade and Industry. The headquarters of the company is in Feltham, Middlesex.

In addition to the salary quoted, the company provides a low cost pension scheme, permanent health insurance and a subsidised staff restaurant.

Please write, with full career details to Miss Claire Miller, NMI Ltd, Faggs Road, Feltham, Middlesex, TW14 0LQ. Tel: 01-890 8989, ext 442.



## Beachcrofts Business Lawyers

We are recruiting solicitors of up to three years' experience since admission who have practised in one or more of the disciplines associated with the company/commercial departments of the city centre firms and who have the experience, energy and personality to match the standards set for our business department.

If you wish to broaden your horizons and practise in a wider field of business law in a department engaged in commercial work for both public and private companies, dealing with litigation on both the listed and unlisted markets, business expansion schemes and fundings, acquisitions and disposals, management buy-outs, joint ventures, intellectual property, corporate and personal tax, please write with full CV to:

The Managing Partner  
Beachcrofts  
100 Fetter Lane  
London EC4A 1BN

## LANDONS - BRENTWOOD

An old established firm have a vacancy for a recently admitted Solicitor to assist principally with the litigation branch of the practice including advocacy in the Magistrates and County Courts. Salary negotiable. Apply with full CV to:

**LANDONS**  
Landon House,  
9 Sheffield Road,  
Brentwood, Essex CM15 8 AH.

## LONDON NW6

West Hampstead solicitors will match or better a West End salary to secure a first class Conveyancer able to handle domestic and light commercial conveyancing. Immediate vacancy.

Telephone Mr Levine on 01-431 1234.

## MEN WITH CLEAN HANDS SEEK EQUITY

Partners in city firm of Solicitors, between them possessing a broad range of expertise and considerable experience, would like to talk to a small practice looking to expand and perhaps also wishing to add to the services it can offer clients. Contact Box 2248 T The Times.

MEDWAY, Non conventional Solicitors. Meeting regularly under 30 Prospectus to £15,000. Waverley Consultants. 0845 26112.

## YOUNG SOLICITOR

Trusts - Tax Planning

We wish to appoint an able young solicitor to join our private client team, handling a broad range of trust and capital tax planning work. The successful applicant will have a good academic background and the ability to take a high degree of responsibility.

Apply in confidence with full CV to: A.J.E. Stebbings, Lee & Pemberton, 45 Port Street, London SW1X 0BX.

**LEE & PEMBERTONS**

## Litigation

## SOLICITOR OR BARRISTER Commercial Shipping

Applications are invited for a post in the shipping and insurance division of our large Litigation Department. Ideally, candidates will be lawyers with up to three years' post qualification experience, willing to assume responsibility and work without supervision. Applicants must be prepared to travel. Salary depending on experience and ability, with excellent working conditions and benefits.

Please apply in confidence, with full C.V. to: Alistair Allan, Head of Personnel

Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY

**CLIFFORD-TURNER**

## PROPERTY BANKING - CITY

Salary: £20,000 a year

A substantial firm of City solicitors, representing several domestic and foreign banks, is seeking an energetic solicitor to act as the consolidation and development of an expanding and important specialist area within the practice.

The successful applicant will need to be at least 3 years qualified, probably aged 28-32, with considerable experience in commercial property work, preferably obtained in the City or a large provincial centre, related banking and financial services experience would be advantageous but not essential. The appointment offers the opportunity of increased status and of working in a congenial and stimulating work environment. Please apply in confidence to:

Mack Dinslow, Managing Director

**Personnel Appointments**

Self selection for City and provincial offices. 25 Abchurch Lane, EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-431 1241.

## Business Affairs

Young man or woman required to assist in the preparation and finalisation of contracts covering all aspects of the Company's business activities with emphasis on artist and producer contracts and licensing agreements.

The ideal candidate will preferably have a Law Degree and in any event will be up to 2 years qualified as a Solicitor or a Barrister. The essential requirements are a good knowledge of Contract Law, together with a good command of English, as well as the ability to work well under pressure. Experience of legal work in the entertainment business and an interest in popular music would be considered an advantage.

A salary of up to £12,500 pa plus a wide range of benefits is offered for this position which is based in Central London.

Applications in writing giving full details of background and experience to date should be sent to:

Barbara Rotterova  
Senior Personnel Officer  
EMI Records (UK)  
20 Manchester Square, London W1A 1ES



## SHIPPING

Expanding Commercial Practice with established City connections seeks two commercial shipping solicitors or barristers, preferably with P. & I. Club experience.

This is a rare opportunity for applicants of sufficient ability and drive to participate in the development of this Shipping Department with commensurate salary and career prospects.

It is essential that those applying should have a thorough practical experience of and be familiar with all aspects of shipping disputes in both Arbitration and Litigation.

Applications, supported by full curriculum vitae, should be submitted in the first instance through:

Box No 0342 W The Times







### Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Dayalle

CHOICE

**Radio 2**

On medium wave, † denotes also VHF stereo.

5.30am on the hour. Headlines 5.30am, 5.30, 7.30 and 8.30am. News 6.00am. 6.15-6.30 Ray 6.31 Terry Logan. † Including 6.31 Racing Bulletin 6.00 Jimmy Young. † 12.00pm Colin Murray. † Including 1.35 Sports Desk. 2.00pm 2.00-2.15 News. 2.02-2.30 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music. All The Way. † 4.00 David Hamilton. † Including 4.02; 4.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn. † Including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classifieds (phone 0471 9011, 8.00 The Waltz Kings (4); Erni Walz/Walzel (3; 1975-1), 8.00 European

### Radio 4

Christopher Borge, Round Whitefield,  
 m Medford, 10.30am, my Belle and  
 my Peers. 10.30 It Sucks. Our half  
 the starring John Le Mesurier (r). 11.00  
 an Matthew presents Round Midnight  
 (out from midnight). 1.00am Gerry  
 presents Nightlife. 3.00-4.00  
 night Dwis introduced by Dave Gilly

## Radio 1

A medium wave, 1 denotes also VHF  
 stereo  
 10.50pm on the half hour from 5.30am until  
 10.50pm and at 12 midnight.  
 1.00am Adrian Lester, 1.30am Reading,  
 2.00 Simon Bates, 12.00 Gary Davis  
 including 12.30 Newsbeat, 2.30 Dave  
 3.00 Night, 5.00 Bruno Brookes including  
 5.30 Newsbeat, 7.30 Dennis Long,  
 8.00-12.00am John Peel with Yip  
 12.00am. This is part of the ICA Radio  
 1.00am stereo output. 1 VHF Radio 1 & 2 4.00am

**News: Travel: Set For**

[illegible]

pying charge. For more information, call 1-800-445-2237. ENO is a registered trademark of ENO Products, Inc. ENO is not responsible for any laws; ENO in the U.S.

World Today 3.30 Discovery, 4.40 Book  
 News 4.45 Financial News, 4.55 Reflections  
 World News 5.05 Twenty-Four Hours  
 The World Today  
 All times in GMT

**WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN**

Stereo. \* Black and white. (P) Repeat

1230kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4:  
 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World -

**HANNEL** As London except:  
 12.30 pm-1.00 Survival  
 1.00-1.30 News, 3.30-4.00 Songs and  
 Dancers, 5.15-5.45 Laurel and Hardy'.  
 1.00 Channel Radio, 6.00-6.15 The My  
 6.15-7.00 The Caffer, 12.15 am  
 closedown.

**ORDER** As London except:

12.00-12.05 am Ne

**ENGLIA** 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for  
1.20-1.30 News. 6.00  
Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones.  
15.5m Tuesday topic. Closedown.

**CENTRAL** As London except:  
12.30pm-1.00  
Ordering Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-  
5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads  
News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm.  
15.5m Closedown.

**NEE TES** As London except:  
12.30pm-1.30 News.  
5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02  
Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-  
7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15m Mission  
land. Closedown.

1994  
Pam. F.  
FESTIVAL  
Mons. 1994

**101.**  
**CHRISTMAS**  
NEW 225 6000 Artistic  
Antique Sculpture, Painting and  
Jewelry Industries, Davis Astor  
borough

**102.**  
**ARTS**  
NEW 511 5116  
FINE ARTS 50 King St.  
St. John's SW1, 839 3542. MICK DE  
GRAHAM ASHITON - Recruit  
ment, 10000, 10000, 10000, 10000  
OCT Mon-Fri 10-12-30

**103.**  
**BARTON & COOPER**, 9 Lancaster Ct.  
Clarendon W1, 41 493 7620. Gerald  
W. 01 493 7620. Ceraul  
Warranhead. Exchange of  
Warranhead.

**104.**  
**LEFVINE GALLERY**, 30 Bedford  
Square W1, 493 1872. 2000  
century works of art, Mon-Fri 10  
and 12

**105.**  
**MARKLEBROUGH FINE ARTS**, 6  
Abbey Rd SW1, 01 659 5151  
FINE ARTS, 10000, 10000, 10000, 10000  
1979-83 from The Henry Moore  
Foundation, 10000, 10000, 10000, 10000  
OCT, Sat 10-12-30

**DAVID  
CHRIST  
LYND**

**R. O'NEILL GALLERY ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MARINE PAINTING**  
5.30. Sat 10.1. 11.30. Sun 11.1. 12.30. Mon 12.1. 1.30. Tue 13.1. 2.30. Wed 14.1. 3.30. Thurs 15.1. 4.30. Fri 16.1. 5.30. Sat 17.1. 6.30. Sun 18.1. 7.30. Mon 19.1. 8.30. Tues 20.1. 9.30. Wed 21.1. 10.30. Thurs 22.1. 11.30. Fri 23.1. 12.30. Sat 24.1. 1.30. Sun 25.1. 2.30. Mon 26.1. 3.30. Tues 27.1. 4.30. Wed 28.1. 5.30. Thurs 29.1. 6.30. Fri 30.1. 7.30. Sat 31.1. 8.30. Sun 1.2. 9.30. Mon 2.2. 10.30. Tues 3.2. 11.30. Wed 4.2. 12.30. Thurs 5.2. 1.30. Fri 6.2. 2.30. Sat 7.2. 3.30. Sun 8.2. 4.30. Mon 9.2. 5.30. Tues 10.2. 6.30. Wed 11.2. 7.30. Thurs 12.2. 8.30. Fri 13.2. 9.30. Sat 14.2. 10.30. Sun 15.2. 11.30. Mon 16.2. 12.30. Tues 17.2. 1.30. Wed 18.2. 2.30. Thurs 19.2. 3.30. Fri 20.2. 4.30. Sat 21.2. 5.30. Sun 22.2. 6.30. Mon 23.2. 7.30. Tues 24.2. 8.30. Wed 25.2. 9.30. Thurs 26.2. 10.30. Fri 27.2. 11.30. Sat 28.2. 12.30. Sun 29.2. 1.30. Mon 30.2. 2.30. Tues 3.3. 3.30. Wed 4.3. 4.30. Thurs 5.3. 5.30. Fri 6.3. 6.30. Sat 7.3. 7.30. Sun 8.3. 8.30. Mon 9.3. 9.30. Tues 10.3. 10.30. Wed 11.3. 11.30. Thurs 12.3. 12.30. Fri 13.3. 1.30. Sat 14.3. 2.30. Sun 15.3. 3.30. Mon 16.3. 4.30. Tues 17.3. 5.30. Wed 18.3. 6.30. Thurs 19.3. 7.30. Fri 20.3. 8.30. Sat 21.3. 9.30. Sun 22.3. 10.30. Mon 23.3. 11.30. Tues 24.3. 12.30. Wed 25.3. 1.30. Thurs 26.3. 2.30. Fri 27.3. 3.30. Sat 28.3. 4.30. Sun 29.3. 5.30. Mon 30.3. 6.30. Tues 31.3. 7.30. Wed 1.4. 8.30. Thurs 2.4. 9.30. Fri 3.4. 10.30. Sat 4.4. 11.30. Sun 5.4. 12.30. Mon 6.4. 1.30. Tues 7.4. 2.30. Wed 8.4. 3.30. Thurs 9.4. 4.30. Fri 10.4. 5.30. Sat 11.4. 6.30. Sun 12.4. 7.30. Mon 13.4. 8.30. Tues 14.4. 9.30. Wed 15.4. 10.30. Thurs 16.4. 11.30. Fri 17.4. 12.30. Sat 18.4. 1.30. Sun 19.4. 2.30. Mon 20.4. 3.30. Tues 21.4. 4.30. Wed 22.4. 5.30. Thurs 23.4. 6.30. Fri 24.4. 7.30. Sat 25.4. 8.30. Sun 26.4. 9.30. Mon 27.4. 10.30. Tues 28.4. 11.30. Wed 29.4. 12.30. Thurs 30.4. 1.30. Fri 1.5. 2.30. Sat 2.5. 3.30. Sun 3.5. 4.30. Mon 4.5. 5.30. Tues 5.5. 6.30. Wed 6.5. 7.30. Thurs 7.5. 8.30. Fri 8.5. 9.30. Sat 9.5. 10.30. Sun 10.5. 11.30. Mon 11.5. 12.30. Tues 12.5. 1.30. Wed 13.5. 2.30. Thurs 14.5. 3.30. Fri 15.5. 4.30. Sat 16.5. 5.30. Sun 17.5. 6.30. Mon 18.5. 7.30. Tues 19.5. 8.30. Wed 20.5. 9.30. Thurs 21.5. 10.30. Fri 22.5. 11.30. Sat 23.5. 12.30. Sun 24.5. 1.30. Mon 25.5. 2.30. Tues 26.5. 3.30. Wed 27.5. 4.30. Thurs 28.5. 5.30. Fri 29.5. 6.30. Sat 30.5. 7.30. Sun 31.5. 8.30. Mon 1.6. 9.30. Tues 2.6. 10.30. Wed 3.6. 11.30. Thurs 4.6. 12.30. Fri 5.6. 1.30. Sat 6.6. 2.30. Sun 7.6. 3.30. Mon 8.6. 4.30. Tues 9.6. 5.30. Wed 10.6. 6.30. Thurs 11.6. 7.30. Fri 12.6. 8.30. Sat 13.6. 9.30. Sun 14.6. 10.30. Mon 15.6. 11.30. Tues 16.6. 12.30. Wed 17.6. 1.30. Thurs 18.6. 2.30. Fri 19.6. 3.30. Sat 20.6. 4.30. Sun 21.6. 5.30. Mon 22.6. 6.30. Tues 23.6. 7.30. Wed 24.6. 8.30. Thurs 25.6. 9.30. Fri 26.6. 10.30. Sat 27.6. 11.30. Sun 28.6. 12.30. Mon 29.6. 1.30. Tues 30.6. 2.30. Wed 1.7. 3.30. Thurs 2.7. 4.30. Fri 3.7. 5.30. Sat 4.7. 6.30. Sun 5.7. 7.30. Mon 6.7. 8.30. Tues 7.7. 9.30. Wed 8.7. 10.30. Thurs 9.7. 11.30. Fri 10.7. 12.30. Sat 11.7. 1.30. Sun 12.7. 2.30. Mon 13.7. 3.30. Tues 14.7. 4.30. Wed 15.7. 5.30. Thurs 16.7. 6.30. Fri 17.7. 7.30. Sat 18.7. 8.30. Sun 19.7. 9.30. Mon 20.7. 10.30. Tues 21.7. 11.30. Wed 22.7. 12.30. Thurs 23.7. 1.30. Fri 24.7. 2.30. Sat 25.7. 3.30. Sun 26.7. 4.30. Mon 27.7. 5.30. Tues 28.7. 6.30. Wed 29.7. 7.30. Thurs 30.7. 8.30. Fri 31.7. 9.30. Sat 1.8. 10.30. Sun 2.8. 11.30. Mon 3.8. 12.30. Tues 4.8. 1.30. Wed 5.8. 2.30. Thurs 6.8. 3.30. Fri 7.8. 4.30. Sat 8.8. 5.30. Sun 9.8. 6.30. Mon 10.8. 7.30. Tues 11.8. 8.30. Wed 12.8. 9.30. Thurs 13.8. 10.30. Fri 14.8. 11.30. Sat 15.8. 12.30. Sun 16.8. 1.30. Mon 17.8. 2.30. Tues 18.8. 3.30. Wed 19.8. 4.30. Thurs 20.8. 5.30. Fri 21.8. 6.30. Sat 22.8. 7.30. Sun 23.8. 8.30. Mon 24.8. 9.30. Tues 25.8. 10.30. Wed 26.8. 11.30. Thurs 27.8. 12.30. Fri 28.8. 1.30. Sat 29.8. 2.30. Sun 30.8. 3.30. Mon 31.8. 4.30. Tues 1.9. 5.30. Wed 2.9. 6.30. Thurs 3.9. 7.30. Fri 4.9. 8.30. Sat 5.9. 9.30. Sun 6.9. 10.30. Mon 7.9. 11.30. Tues 8.9. 12.30. 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Fri 6.11. 11.30. Sat 7.11. 12.30. Sun 8.11. 1.30. Mon 9.11. 2.30. Tues 10.11. 3.30. Wed 11.11. 4.30. Thurs 12.11. 5.30. Fri 13.11. 6.30. Sat 14.11. 7.30. Sun 15.11. 8.

TV

**ABSTRACTION IN JAPAN.** An exhibition of contemporary Japanese prints, woodblock prints, and linocuts. Oct. 10-12, 1960. 10-5 P.M.

**WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY 7.** Novel Artwork. Altemarie St. 1493  
10-5 P.M. Oct. 10-12, 1960. 10-5 P.M.

**CHAPLIN 1900-1960.** Mon. 7-11 P.M. 10-5 P.M. at 10.30-100.

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## EXHIBITIONS

**JIMMY KAPPPY RETURNS.** - West of the Pacific under review celebrating 90 years on London's South Bank outside the Royal Albert Hall. West of the Pacific on Wednesday 31st October. 10-5 P.M. 10-5 P.M. at 10.30-100.

**G.L.C. WORKING FOR MONDAY.** 10-5 P.M. 10-5 P.M. at 10.30-100.

**MARK LAKE MOTEL ANTIQUES.** - Large selection of antiques, rare books, and other items. 10-5 P.M. 10-5 P.M. at 10.30-100.

**CHAPLIN 1900-1960.** Mon. 7-11 P.M. 10-5 P.M. at 10.30-100.



## Gun run ship may not know of swoop

The gunrunning "mother ship" which offloaded a large arms cargo destined for the IRA may still be unaware that Irish naval forces swooped and seized the weapons.

It is believed that an internationally owned satellite was used to jam the ship's radio network. Irish police and the FBI are still refusing to name the vessel, which is Canadian-registered.

It left New York a few weeks ago and contacted the Co Kerry trawler Marita Ann 200 miles off the west coast of Ireland.

The ship's movements in the Atlantic were still being monitored closely last night. Security sources in Dublin said the vessel may have been carrying other stocks of arms for various terrorist organizations.

Sources at the marine rescue coordination centre at Shannon confirmed that it would be possible to jam the Canadian ship's communications network. But a spokesman said: "I cannot say any more than that."

As the weapons cargo was moved from Cork to police headquarters in Dublin yesterday for forensic examination a police spokesman said: "This is an international matter. We would not be playing ball to name the ship."

A full report of the seizure, which followed united action by the FBI, British Intelligence and Irish security forces, was given to the Dublin Cabinet yesterday by Mr Michael Noonan, the justice minister. Mr Patrick Cossey, the defence minister, is in Lebanon.

The refusal of the Dublin authorities to name the Canadian vessel fuelled speculation that the shipper and crew may still be unaware of the seizure. The Canadian ship is not being sought officially by Irish security police because it offloaded the cargo in international waters.

Five men have been charged with possession of guns and explosives after the seizure. Six others detained in swoops by special branch officers have been released.

The arms haul seized from the Marita Ann included rifle night sights which would have given the IRA 24-hour attack capability for the first time, it was learned yesterday. Most of the other weapons discovered after the vessel was intercepted off the Co Kerry coast have been seen in Northern Ireland.



## The power and the glory

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain (left) leading the annual procession of judges from Westminster Abbey to Parliament to mark the beginning of the legal year yesterday. The service at the Abbey dates from the Middle Ages and has its roots in the religious practice of judges praying for guidance. Afterwards, Lord Hailsham entertained the judges to a "breakfast" (a light buffet luncheon) in the Royal Gallery of the Houses of Parliament. (Photographs: Dod Miller.)

## Labour 'No' Initiative on to Kinnock pits pressed by Orme

Continued from page 1

pledge support, but with differing degrees of support in mind.

Mr Ron Todd, of the transport workers, and Mr Ray Buckton, of the footplate men, were obviously critical of the less-than-enthusiastic support from unions in the power industry.

But the more enduring danger for Mr Kinnock's leadership may have lain in an earlier debate in which Mr Arthur Scargill took the conference by storm with his appeal for support for the miners' "historic struggle".

Half of the conference, though not all, was on its feet applauding before Labour's man of the hour had reached the rostrum, and the cheers came whenever he raised his voice.

"The miners' union are winning this fight and they're not only winning it for miners, they're winning it for you," he told the party.

The core of Mr Scargill's economic argument was straightforward. There were no economic pits, he said. There were only pits that had been starved of investment by successive governments.

Continued from page 1

process point to a fresh attempt to bring the miners and the board back together again.

The issue at stake is still the same. The NUM's refusal to accept the closure of "uneconomic" pits and the search for a mutually-acceptable definition of what is an "exhausted" pit. Mr Orme said last night that he had put forward certain propositions to both sides, after which the NUM had argued that they would be a basis for negotiation.

During four hours of talks with the board in London yesterday, Nacods leaders pressed the union's suggestion for a revised colliery review procedure and agreed to further talks today.

The board, which earlier accepted that guidelines governing deputies crossing miners' picket lines would be abolished.

More than 60 Nacods pit deputies walked out on strike yesterday from the militant Mardy colliery in South Wales. Mr Charles Willis, the Nacods area president, said: "The men feel they were misled by their leaders as they thought the ballot vote would lead to immediate industrial action."

## Frank Johnson in Blackpool

## Soaring on clouds of adulation

Mr Arthur Scargill, addressing the first day of the Labour Party conference to tumultuous acclaim yesterday, said: "We've got food kitchens stationed in our villages. We've had 3,000 miners injured. That's the reality."

He was drawing attention to an aspect of the miners' strike which has been widely overlooked. The sheer fun of it! A child of the affluent Fifties and Sixties, a fact readily deductible from his compulsive use of the blow-dryer, Mr Scargill had believed in that era that he would never live to see the day when soup kitchens, and miners injured from tugging with policemen, would once again be a feature of mining village life.

Until the 1970s, and his own fame, exciting miners' strikes were things which he could only read about in the history books. Almost single-handedly, he had proved that Britain could still have real industrial disputes in the latter part of the twentieth century.

Life in those "tightly-knit mining communities", about which we hear so interminably, must have become in reality extremely boring, much pigeon racing and male chauvinism, very little gay liberation.

By following Mr Scargill, they had proved that life could be as poignant and dramatic as it was for their forebears. The Labour Conference yesterday, was, I suspect, as grateful for the fact as many in the mining communities themselves. He rose and sat down to tremendous costs.

For them, he was the deliverer from decades of unromantic Gaiskelline and Wilsonian managerialism. People like Mr Roy Hattersley, who, for some unaccountable reason is the deputy leader, looked out of it. Several times Mr Scargill's speech was interrupted by thunderous applause. Like all the practised orators in the movement - Mr Benn uses the same tactic too - Mr Scargill knew that the thing to do, when applauded in this way, is to carry on orating. This gives the impression that the orator is soaring through clouds of adulation. And when he stops, and leaves the rostrum, the applause is all the greater.

Mr Scargill received particular acclaim when in denouncing the idea of a miner accepting redundancy payments, he shouted: "It's not his job to sell". Mr Scargill always receives special approval when making this point at conferences. Sometimes he adds that the job is not just the miner's, but his son's, too. Some of us have never quite understood this point. As far as one can grasp it, it is a defence of the hereditary principle - the principle which Mr Scargill's ally, the then Viscount Stansgate, understood a generation ago by forcing an end to the rule that peers could not renounce peerages. In yet another shift to the left, Mr Benn, on the platform yesterday, applauded vigorously.

Naturally, the conference voted support for Mr Scargill's tremendous struggle to enliven existence in the tightly knit communities.

Next, a debate on violence. The conference decided overwhelmingly that violence was something indulged in by the police. Mr Ron Todd, the new leader of the Transport and General, broadened the argument by admitting that there were other forms of violence. What was this heresy of Mr Todd's - this swing to the right on the part of a once great, extremist trade union? Delegates must have had a tense few moments of waiting.

But Mr Todd went on to explain that he was referring to "the violence that destroys jobs, judicial violence, state violence," so all was well.

But it was not all soup kitchens, heroically injured miners and violent policemen. Few of us like to spend a whole day having fun. There was also the more tedious, though essential, issue of candidate selection. This, in essence, is the quarrel about who should choose Labour candidates - the party members as a whole or a small conspiracy of fully paid up, respected extremists. The left favour the latter - Mr Kinnock, since becoming leader, the former.

An acrimonious debate ensued. Mr Eric Heffer, MP intervening during four complicated votes held to resolve the issue, observed: "And now you have decided... well, I don't know what you have decided." Not for the first time, Mr Heffer had spoken for the Conference as a whole.

But on this occasion the crucial difference between him and the Labour movement as a whole was that he was the conference chairman.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

The Prince of Wales visits the North Kensington Amenity Trust, Portobello Green, W10, and the Associated Westway Sports Centre, Cromwell Rd, W10, 9.40, and later meets recipients of Youth Business Initiative Awards at the British Airways West London Terminal, Cromwell Rd, SW7, 11.30.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, visits the headquarters and depot of the Royal Corps of

Transport Territorial Army at Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, Grantham, 2.30.

The Duchess of Kent visits the Goddard and Gibbs Studios, Shoreditch, 11.15; and later lunches with the Worshipful Company of Glaziers and Painters of Glass at Glaziers Hall, London Bridge, 12.45.

### New exhibitions

One hundred artists and craftsmen: The Old School, Thurley, Surrey; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (ends Oct 14).

Rugs and hangings for walls and

floor; Mid Cornwall Galleries, Biscovey, Par, Mon to Sat 11 to 4 (ends Oct 20).

Even Punks Do It - The Kiss, photographs by Derek Ridgway; Lotherton Hall, Aberfeldy, Leeds; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 6 (ends Nov 18).

Ron Stenberg retrospective; McLean Museum and Art Gallery, 9 Union St, Greenock; Mon to Sat 10 to 12 and 1 to 5 (ends Oct 20).

Henry Moore Bronze, and works by Turnbull, Hilton, Tilson and King; Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (both ends Oct 31).

Paintings from France, by Dominique Philippe and Claude Roff; Main Fine Art, The Studio Gallery, 16 Gibson St, Glasgow; Mon 12 to 6 and 7 to 9, Tues to Sat 2 to 6 (ends Oct 13).

Faces of Nepal; Photographs by Alan Chow; Netherbow Arts Centre, 43 High St, Edinburgh; Tues to Sat 10 to 4 (ends Oct 20).

The Craft Fellows; Cleveland Crafts Centre, 57 Gilles St, Middlesbrough; Tues to Fri 1 to 5 (ends Oct 26).

Paintings and drawings by Colin Allen, and wall hangings and abstract costume by Francis Neway; Gracefield Art Centre, 28 Edinburgh Road, Dundee; Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Oct 13).

Archaeology in Gloucestershire; Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street, Cheltenham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30; (until Nov 17).

Last chance to see

From Irving to Gielgud: theatrical ephemera; Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tulsehills, Wexley; 10 to 5.30.

Organ recital by Betinda Gordon, Leeds Town Hall 1.05.

Concert by the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra; MacRobert Arts Centre, Strling, 7.30.

Recital by Jennifer Stern (piano) and Lillian Swire (reader); Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

Concert by the Scottish Baroque Ensemble; The Signet, Library, Parliament Sq, Edinburgh, 7.45.

Organ recital by Kenneth Pyder; St Peter Mancroft Church, Norwich, 7.30.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra; Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

Recital by the Hotted Wind Quartet, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 1.05.

General

Home Improvement Show; Royal Horticultural Halls, Vincent Sq, London, SW1, 10 to 8; (ends tomorrow).

Anniversaries

Births: Richard III, reigned 1483-85, Fotheringhay Castle, Northamptonshire, 1452; Sir Edward Burnett Tylor, anthropologist, London, 1832; Paul von Hindenburg, field marshal, 2nd president of the Weimar Republic 1925-34, Posen, Prussia (Poznan, Poland), 1847; Ferdinand Foch, marshal of France, 1851; Sir William Ramsay, chemist, Nobel laureate 1904, Glasgow, 1852; Mahatma Gandhi, Forbender, India, 1869; Wallace Stevens, poet, Reading, Pennsylvania, 1879; Roy Campbell, poet, Durban, 1901.

Deaths: Swenka August Arrhenius, chemist, Nobel laureate 1903, Stockholm, 1927.

### TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending September 29.

- | Rank | Programme                                 | Viewers (millions) |
|------|---|--------------------|
| 1    | Minder, Thames, 10.30pm                   | 10.5               |
| 2    | Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 10.30pm | 10.0               |
| 3    | Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 10.30pm | 9.5                |
| 4    | Fresh Fields, Thames, 10.55pm             | 9.0                |
| 5    | Day Five, Yorkshire, 10.40pm              | 8.5                |
| 6    | Prisoners' Dilemma, ITV, 10.40pm          | 8.0                |
| 7    | Beverly Hills 90210, 10.30pm              | 7.5                |
| 8    | Return to Eden, 10.20pm                   | 7.0                |
| 9    | Crossroads (Wed) Central, 10.00pm         | 6.5                |
| 10   | Play Your Cards Right, LWT, 12.00am       | 6.0                |

- | Rank | Programme                          | Viewers (millions) |
|------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1    | Paul Daniels Magic Show, 12.45am   | 1.5                |
| 2    | Let's Dance, 11.50pm               | 1.0                |
| 3    | Another Starlight Theatre, 12.00am | 0.8                |
| 4    | Starlight Theatre, 12.00am         | 0.7                |
| 5    | Starlight Theatre, 12.00am         | 0.6                |
| 6    | Starlight Theatre, 12.00am         | 0.5                |
| 7    | Starlight Theatre, 12.00am         | 0.4                |
| 8    | Starlight Theatre, 12.00am         | 0.3                |
| 9    | Starlight Theatre, 12.00am         | 0.2                |
| 10   | Starlight Theatre, 12.00am         | 0.1                |

- | Rank | Programme       | Viewers (millions) |
|------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1    | Thames, 10.30pm | 1.0                |
| 2    | Thames, 10.30pm | 0.9                |
| 3    | Thames, 10.30pm | 0.8                |
| 4    | Thames, 10.30pm | 0.7                |
| 5    | Thames, 10.30pm | 0.6                |
| 6    | Thames, 10.30pm | 0.5                |
| 7    | Thames, 10.30pm | 0.4                |
| 8    | Thames, 10.30pm | 0.3                |
| 9    | Thames, 10.30pm | 0.2                |
| 10   | Thames, 10.30pm | 0.1                |

- | Rank | Programme         | Viewers (millions) |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.5                |
| 2    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.4                |
| 3    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.3                |
| 4    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.2                |
| 5    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 6    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 7    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 8    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 9    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 10   | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |

- | Rank | Programme         | Viewers (millions) |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.5                |
| 2    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.4                |
| 3    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.3                |
| 4    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.2                |
| 5    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 6    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 7    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 8    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 9    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 10   | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |

- | Rank | Programme         | Viewers (millions) |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.5                |
| 2    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.4                |
| 3    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.3                |
| 4    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.2                |
| 5    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 6    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 7    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 8    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 9    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 10   | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |

- | Rank | Programme         | Viewers (millions) |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.5                |
| 2    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.4                |
| 3    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.3                |
| 4    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.2                |
| 5    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 6    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 7    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 8    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 9    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 10   | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |

- | Rank | Programme         | Viewers (millions) |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.5                |
| 2    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.4                |
| 3    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.3                |
| 4    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.2                |
| 5    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 6    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 7    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 8    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 9    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 10   | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |

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|------|-------------------|--------------------|
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| 2    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.4                |
| 3    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.3                |
| 4    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.2                |
| 5    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 6    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 7    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 8    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
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| 4    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.2                |
| 5    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 6    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 7    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
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| 9    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
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|------|-------------------|--------------------|
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| 6    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
| 7    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
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| 9    | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |
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| 10   | Brookside, 7.45pm | 0.1                |

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|------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1    | Brookside, 7.45pm |                    |